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**London**

**MACMILLAN AND CO.**



***PUBLISHERS TO THE UNIVERSITY OF***

**Oxford**

Clarendon Press Series

A

# FIRST LATIN READER

BY THE

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THIRD EDITION



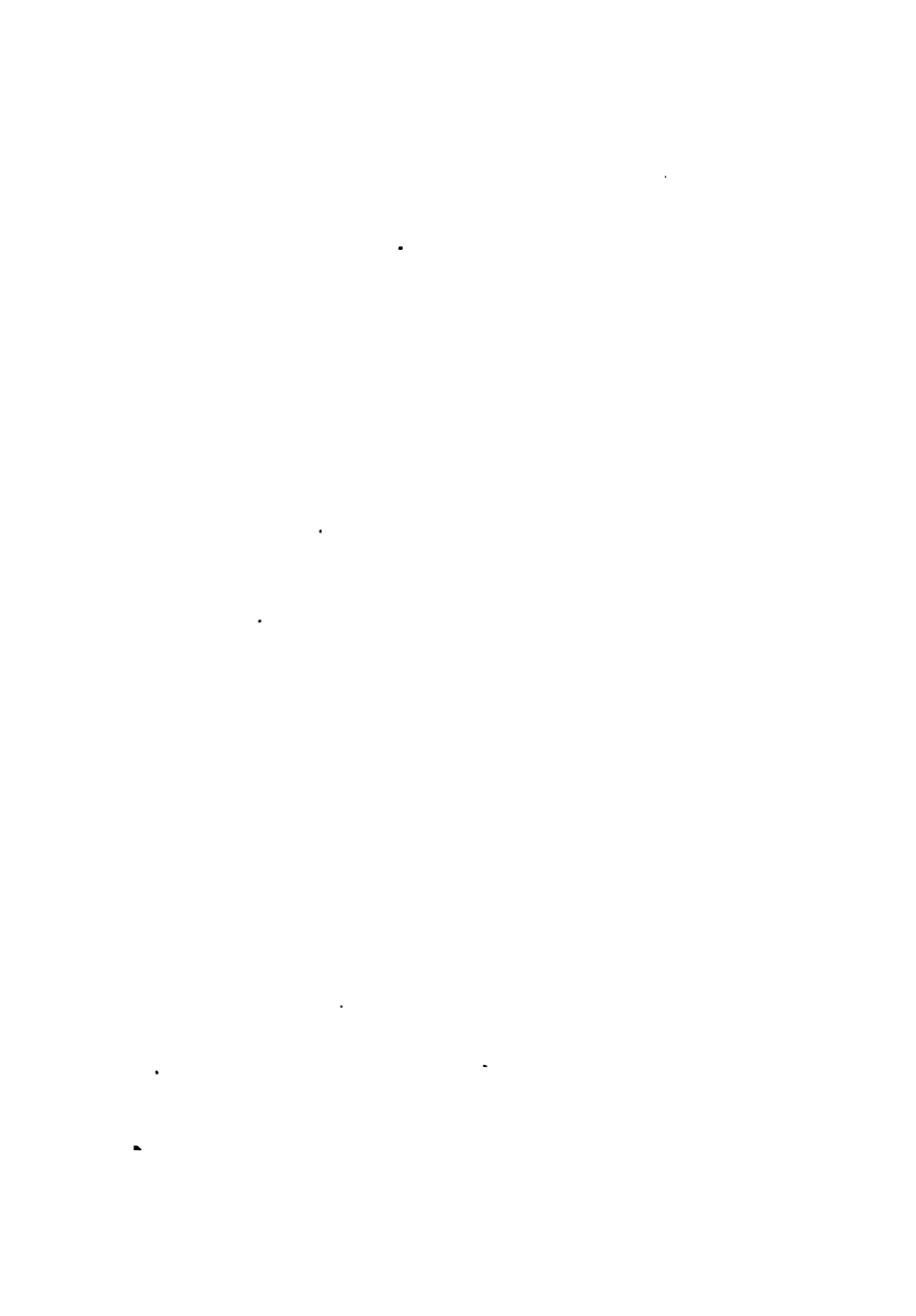
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Clarendon Press Series

A FIRST LATIN READER

*NUNNS*



## PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

In this edition a few alterations have been made in the arrangement of examples, and some further explanations have been given about the uses of the Accusative, Genitive, and Ablative cases. Great care has been taken to remove errors, typographical and other, which existed in the former editions; and the Author wishes to express his obligation to the Rev. J. H. Wilkinson, of Durdham Down, for very kind assistance in this, and for many valuable suggestions.

It may be well to state that the examples on pp. 3-12 are intended *for practice* while the pupil is learning the nouns and adjectives in the grammar. It is not necessary that they should be read through, nor advisable that they should be prepared and said *as lessons*. Boys require practice in the meanings of the cases, in the art of combining them, and in the way to use a dictionary or vocabulary; and it is with a view to such practice that these examples have been given. They may be omitted, wholly or in part, by those who think it better to begin with complete sentences.

CORDWALLES, MAIDENHEAD,  
*August, 1878.*

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Abl. = Ablative case.                      | N. E. = Notes on Etymology<br>in L. P.                                       |
| Accus. = Accusative case.                  | N. S. = Notes on Syntax in<br>L. P.  |
| Adj. = Adjective.                          | Neut. = Neuter.  |
| Adv. = Adverb.                             | Num. = Numeral.  |
| Anom. = Anomalous.                         | Ord. = Ordinal.  |
| C. L. A. = The Child's Latin<br>Accidence. | Part. = Participle.  |
| Card. = Cardinal.                          | Perf. = Perfect Tense.   |
| Com. = Common Gender.                      | Plur. = Plural.  |
| Compd. = Compound.                         | Poss. = Possessive.  |
| Comp. = Comparative.                       | Prep. = Preposition.   |
| Conj. = Conjunction.                       | Pron. = Pronoun.   |
| Defect. = Defective.                       | Pronom. = Pronominal.  |
| Demonst. = Demonstrative.                  | Prop. = Proper.  |
| Dep. = Deponent.                           | Rel. = Relative.   |
| Distrib. = Distributive.                   | Sing. = Singular.  |
| Fem. = Feminine.                           | Subst. 1, 2, &c. = Substantive,<br>of the First, Second, &c.<br>Declensions. |
| Impers. = Impersonal.                      | Sup. = Supine.   |
| Indecl. = Indeclinable.                    | Superl. = Superlative.   |
| Indef. = Indefinite.                       | Verb, 1, 2, &c. = Verb of the<br>First, Second, &c. Conju-<br>gations.       |
| Inter. = Interrogative.                    |  |
| L. P. = Public School Latin<br>Primer.     |  |
| Masc. = Masculine.                         |  |

# FIRST LATIN READER.

ALL WORDS belong to one or other of the following eight classes, or kinds,

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Substantives. | 5. Adverbs.       |
| 2. Adjectives.   | 6. Prepositions.  |
| 3. Pronouns.     | 7. Conjunctions.  |
| 4. Verbs.        | 8. Interjections. |

In learning a language grammatically, one of the first things is to know to which of these classes each word belongs, or, in other words, *what part of speech* it is.

The following remarks will help you in this :

1. Dog, Tree, Asia, Alexander, Honour, etc., and all such *Names of persons or things*, are called SUBSTANTIVES.

2. Good, Young, Northern, Great, High, etc., and all such *Names of qualities belonging to Substantives*, are called ADJECTIVES.

3. I, Thou, He, My, Their, Who, etc., and all words used like these *instead of Nouns*<sup>1</sup>, are called PRONOUNS.

<sup>1</sup> Substantives are sometimes called Nouns-Substantive, and Adjectives Nouns-Adjective; sometimes again the word Noun is used to mean a Substantive, sometimes (as here) to include both Substantive and Adjective.

4. Run, Grow, Obey, Seek, etc., and all words that tell *what a person or thing does*, or *what is done to them*, or *what state they are in*, are called VERBS.

5. Very, Not, Wisely, Well, etc., and all words that thus *affect the meaning of Verbs or Adjectives*, are called ADVERBS.

6. To, Of, After, With, etc., and all words like these which *can only be placed before Substantives*, are called PREPOSITIONS.

7. And, Nor, But, For, Than, etc., and all words used like these *to join words or sentences together*, are called CONJUNCTIONS.

8. Oh! Ah! Yes! Alas! etc., and words like these *used in exclamations*, are called INTERJECTIONS.

(See L. P. §§ 9 and 10. C. L. A. § 3.)

CONSTRUING is the turning from Latin into English. When you are construing, first read the Latin words, and then give the English of each word separately, unless there is some special reason for taking two or more words together. In the first few lessons it will only be necessary to read the word, then to consider *what case* it is, and then to give the correct English of that case of the noun.

## 1.

**Examples in the Declensions.**

## FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

|           |            |            |
|-----------|------------|------------|
| Unda.     | Auri.      | Scalas.    |
| Rivus.    | Casis.     | Silvam.    |
| Ager.     | Amicitiam. | Leaena.    |
| Aquila.   | Bellorum.  | Lupi.      |
| Puellae.  | Causas.    | Servos.    |
| Rosis.    | Gladiis.   | Aqua.      |
| Aratrum.  | Viam.      | Filiis.    |
| Agricola. | Apros.     | Navitae.   |
| Pontus.   | Antra.     | Cancros.   |
| Insulas.  | Pennas.    | Arenā.     |
| Puerorum. | Horis.     | Gemmas.    |
| Libros.   | Muros.     | Viris.     |
| Cenae.    | Oppido.    | Genas.     |
| Somno.    | Mensas.    | Magistrum. |

## THIRD, FOURTH, AND FIFTH DECLENSIONS.

|           |           |            |
|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Leonum.   | Quercūs.  | Mortis.    |
| Dentibus. | Navibus.  | Timorem.   |
| Enses.    | Noctis.   | Dierum.    |
| Militum.  | Caligini. | Splendore. |
| Hominis.  | Vulnere.  | Civem.     |



|            |           |              |
|------------|-----------|--------------|
| Mānibus.   | Panem.    | Lacūs.       |
| Virtuti.   | Ossa.     | Mari.        |
| Laudem.    | Speciei.  | Rerum.       |
| Imbrium.   | Feli.     | Multitudine. |
| Metu.      | Patrum.   | Carbonis.    |
| Cineribus. | Imagines. | Caritas.     |
| Pedibus.   | Arborum.  | Temporis.    |
| Gramini.   | Scelere.  | Leges.       |
| Moribus.   | Fontes.   | Vomere.      |

## ALL DECLENSIONS.

|             |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Beluarum.   | Senibus.    | Faciei.     |
| Corporibus. | Noctium.    | Navibus.    |
| Equites.    | Tenebris.   | Oculos.     |
| Sagittas.   | Vere.       | Sanguinem.  |
| Currūs.     | Hiemem.     | Rubor.      |
| Montes.     | Autumni.    | Patres.     |
| Spe.        | Aestatis.   | Porticu.    |
| Honoris.    | Aestu.      | Domum.      |
| Diligentia. | Poma.       | Volucrem.   |
| Calcari.    | Infantibus. | Rotarum.    |
| Diem.       | Hostium.    | Celeritate. |
| Sidera.     | Dolorem.    | Bovis.      |
| Virūm.      | Pugnum.     | Cornua.     |
| Aves.       | Peditatum.  | Umbram.     |
| Canibus.    | Ducis.      | Fronte.     |
| Genuum.     | Frondibus.  | Solem.      |

## NOUNS COMBINED.

You will have noticed that the Accusative Case of a Latin noun has the same English as the Nominative : but that, when you turn the Genitive<sup>1</sup>, Dative, or Ablative Case of a noun into English, you put the words *Of, To, With*, etc. before it.

These words are called the *signs* of those cases. They are really *Prepositions*; and we have to use them in English, *because our nouns are not declined as Latin nouns are*. So that the Latin Cases express *what we express in English by means of Prepositions*.

Still, you must not suppose that English Prepositions can *always* be expressed in this way. Sometimes the words *Of, To, By*, etc. are expressed by Latin Prepositions; and there are others (such as *Against, Without, Under*) which are not expressed by Cases at all, but by Latin Prepositions.

Some Latin Prepositions are used *with the Accusative Case of Nouns*, others *with the Ablative*, and a few *with either Accusative or Ablative*. They are said to *govern* these cases. In construing, they should be taken with the noun that

<sup>1</sup> The genitive case, however, may be rendered in English in two ways,

'Pueri diligentia,' 'the boy's industry,' or, 'the industry of the boy.'  
'Puerorum diligentia,' 'the boys' industry,' or, 'the industry of the boys.'

The word 'boy's' is the English genitive case singular: the word 'boys' the English genitive case plural: the termination of the English genitive having been formerly -es.

they govern ; they alter the meaning of the case, giving it their own meaning instead of that which it usually has.

Thus

‘ Ante noctem ’ means ‘ Before night.’

‘ Post equitem ’ means ‘ Behind a rider.’

‘ Sine cibo ’ means ‘ Without food.’

‘ Pro portis ’ means ‘ In front of the gates.’

It will be easily seen how *Nouns may be combined* by means of the different Cases, or by the help of Prepositions.

It will also be easily seen that they can be connected *in a different way* by means of Conjunctions, such as ‘ And,’ ‘ Nor,’ etc. Words coupled by Conjunctions will generally be of the same kind, Nouns coupled to Nouns, Verbs to Verbs, etc. And it will generally be found that the *same cases* of Nouns, and the *same Tenses*, etc. of verbs are so coupled, not different Cases or different Tenses.

#### EXAMPLES.

|                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Regis sceptrum.  | Baccarum succo.   |
| Arboris frondes. | Civium laetitia.  |
| Amorem ludi.     | Pueri morbum.     |
| Cibi desiderio.  | Leones in silvis. |
| Libri finem.     | Imbres de caelo.  |
| Veris flores.    | Anguis in herba.  |
| Inopia frumenti. | Ferri robigo.     |
| Caeli sidera.    | Pisces e flumine. |

|                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Cum filio pater.        | Regis et reginae      |
| Tenebrae sub foliis     | verba.                |
| arborum.                | Tubarum sonitu et     |
| Fluviorum rex.          | armorum strepitu.     |
| Canum latratus.         | Sine sororibus fra-   |
| Inter arundines.        | ter.                  |
| Bos inter murrhina.     | Magistri libros.      |
| Bellum contra Gallos.   | Discipuli diligentia. |
| Canis umbra.            | E favis mella.        |
| Aestatis brevitās, hie- | Liber de senectute.   |
| misque frigora.         | Pro salute reipub-    |
| Inter arbores silvae.   | licae.                |

## 2.

**Adjectives.**

English Adjectives are not declined.

Latin Adjectives must always be of the same Gender, Number, and Case, as the Substantive to which they belong. This is what is meant in the Primer (L. P. § 89) when it is said that 'The Adjective agrees in Gender, Number, and Case, with the word to which it is in attribution.'

In construing, take the Adjective and Substantive together.

N.B. Adjectives are often used for substantives; as, for instance,

Boni = the good, i. e. good men.

Multa = many things.

Pulchrum = the beautiful, i. e. beauty.

## SUBSTANTIVES AND ADJECTIVES.

Mite pomum.  
Viridem campi herbam.  
Dulces in horto flores.  
Audaces militum minas.  
Inter altas nemorum arbores.  
Ingentes leonis vires.  
Tristium captivorum querelae.  
Felices aestatis dies.  
Fugaces pueritiae anni.  
Sors dura servorum.  
Pulchra segetum flavarum species.  
Navium longarum multitudo.  
Sapientium hominum coetus.  
Neque hominum timor, neque belli molestia.  
Nostra patria.  
Catonis nobile letum.  
Talpae caeci.  
Alba populus.  
Aequora ingentia.  
Ore loquaci.  
Lenis amnium lapsus.  
Glacialis hiemps.  
Lene murmur aquae.  
Silva vetus.

Tuos libros.

Vestra domus.

Nostrae libertatis vindex.

COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES.

Jucundissimum anni tempus.

Meliores sententiae.

Audacissimus juvenis.

Dolorem tristissimum.

Maximum funestissimumque bellum.

Optime civis.

Plures milites.

Pulcherrima imago.

Nigrioris vultus aspectus.

Studia facillima.

Veterrima causa belli.

Seniores viros.

Ima vallis.

Gens hominum benevolentissima.

Brevissimum vitae tempus.

Bella miserrima.

Arbores majores.

Senem ditissimum.

Minorem puerum.

Acriores milites.

O felicissimi agricolae.

Supremo tempore.  
Virtutem majorum nostrorum.  
Pessimum exemplum.

## NUMERALS.

Septem stellas.  
Quattuor sidera.  
Classis viginti navium.  
Duobus consulibus.  
Tertiā die.  
Centum homines.  
Septuaginta anni.  
Quadragessimus annus.  
Quinto mense.  
Duodecim menses.  
Mille passus.  
Dies trecenti sexaginta tres.  
Centesimus puer.  
Sena millia passuum.  
Quinque zonae.  
Duodecim Herculis labores.  
Binae litterae.  
Terni contra singulos.  
Undecimam diei horam.  
Quarta vigiliā.  
Ter mille homines.  
Tria millia hominum.

Sedecim equi.  
Duos magistros.  
Trium virorum sententia.

LESS COMMON AND IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES,  
PRONOUNS, AND PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES.

Mi amice.  
Eundem librum.  
Utriusque ducis consilium.  
Acrem militiam.  
Servi plures.  
Saluberrimo totius anni mense.  
Alteri nautae.  
Alius hominis.  
Milites nulli.  
Istam fabulam.  
Veloces currūs rotas.  
Parem laudem.  
Ipse magister.  
Nonnulla ova.  
Memores pueri.  
Uberiorem regionem.  
Ejusdem rivi aqua.  
Aliud opus.  
Tota urbs.  
Timidis militibus nulla salus.  
Quosdam homines.



Trecenti viri ; mulieresque et liberi innumerabiles.

Amborum consulum conatus.

Mirabilis octo remigum illorum sollertia.

Divitem quendam virum.

Regnum Priami vetus.

Utramque fluminis ripam.

### 3.

#### Sentences.

1. 'Flores multi in horto nostro.' 'Many flowers in our garden.'

2. 'Flores multi in horto nostro crescunt.' 'Many flowers grow in our garden.'

The first of these examples is not a Sentence : the second is.

That which has made it a Sentence is the word 'crescunt,' 'grow.'

It would be a Sentence just as much, if we left out all the words except 'flores crescunt,' 'flowers grow.'

'Flores' is a Noun ; and 'crescunt' is a Verb ; so that a Noun and a Verb will make a Sentence ; and without these two words a Sentence cannot be made.

For we mean by a Sentence a thought completely expressed in words : and to do this we must have two things,—

1. Something to speak about.

2. Something to say about it.

The first of these two things, i.e. the thing spoken about, is expressed by a Noun, and is called THE SUBJECT.

The second, i.e. that which is said about it, is expressed by a Verb, and is called THE PREDICATE.

Every Sentence, then, must have these two elements, or necessary parts. There may be a number of other words as well; *or* these two may form a complete sentence by themselves. If there are other words, they are less important than either the Subject or Predicate, and are in fact *added on* to one or other of these. We will call them Adjuncts. In the above Sentence 'multi' is an adjunct of 'flores,' and 'in horto' an adjunct of 'crescunt.'

The first thing then, in making out the sense of a Sentence, is to see which word is the Subject, and which word the Predicate. It is impossible to understand the meaning clearly until we see this.

Further, it must be observed, that there is a certain *agreement* between the Subject and Predicate, as we saw that there is (in Latin) between an Adjective and a Noun. The Verb must be in the same Number and the same Person as its Subject; or, as the Latin Grammar says (C. L. A. § 32, L. P. § 88),

'The Finite Verb agrees with the Nominative of its Subject in Number and Person.'

Observe two things more :

1. There is only one word that can stand as Subject of a Verb in the First Person, namely, the Pronoun 'I,' (Plural, 'We'); and there is only one word that can stand as Subject of a Verb in the Second Person, namely, the Pronoun 'Thou' or 'You,' (Plural 'You' or 'Ye'); but all Nouns, as well as the Pronouns 'He,' 'She,' 'It,' 'They,' are of the Third Person; and this is the reason why the Third Person of a Verb is used in Sentences much oftener than the First or Second.

2. In Latin, when the Subject of a Verb is a Personal Pronoun, it is generally omitted unless emphasis is to be laid on it.

'Audivi,' 'I heard.'

'Tu dixisti, ego autem audivi,'

'*You* spoke, but *I* heard.'

#### SIMPLE SUBJECT AND PREDICATE: NOUN AND VERB.

Sol fulget.

Puer ludit.

Vos audivistis.

Equus stabat.

Canes cucurrerunt.

Campus viret.

Pueri nabant.

Friget hiemps.

Nos docemus, vos  
discitis.

Veni; vidi; vici.

Luna micabat.

|                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| Navitae gaudebant.   | Nix jacet.          |
| Rosae rubuerunt.     | Venit Caesar.       |
| Fronde cadent.       | Furit tempestas.    |
| Felis dormit.        | Amici decesserunt.  |
| Mures ludebant.      | Puella cecinit.     |
| Imbres descendunt.   | Diligentia prodest. |
| Naves veniunt.       | Oves errant.        |
| Aurora rubet.        | Calebat aestas.     |
| Ego manebam.         | Infans ridet.       |
| Concidit venti.      | Liber placuit.      |
| Fugit aetas.         | Hostes fugiunt.     |
| Inertia nocet.       | Arserat ignis.      |
| Hirundines volabant. | Vomer splendet.     |

### ADJUNCTS.

We saw (p. 13) that a Sentence has only two elements or necessary parts, but may contain a great many other words, and that these may be called Adjuncts.

In the sentence given there,

‘Flores multi in horto nostro crescunt,’

‘Many flowers grow in our garden,’

the elements are ‘Flores crescunt,’ ‘Flowers grow;’ ‘multi,’ ‘many,’ is an adjunct of ‘flores,’ ‘flowers,’ and ‘in horto nostro,’ ‘in our garden,’ is an adjunct of ‘crescunt,’ ‘grow.’

Here the *Subject* is ... .. *Alexander*,  
the *Predicate* is ... .. *died*,  
*Adjunct of subject* ... *the conqueror*,  
*Adjuncts of predicate* ... *after victories*,  
*at last*,  
*at Babylon*,  
*from a fever*,

*great* is an adjunct of *conqueror*,  
*many* is an adjunct of *victories*,  
*in lands* is another adjunct of *victories*,  
*distant* is an adjunct of *lands*,  
*brought on* is an adjunct of *fever*,  
*by imprudence* is an adjunct of *brought on*,  
*his own* is an adjunct of *imprudence*.

*Observe* now,—that NOUNS may have for their adjuncts, (1) other Nouns in apposition<sup>1</sup>; (2) Adjectives; (3) Nouns in the genitive case; (4) Nouns governed by Prepositions:

<sup>1</sup> See above, 'the conqueror;' and see L. P. § 90.

(3) Nouns governed by the Verbs themselves (about which we shall have something more to say soon):

And moreover that any of these Adjuncts may have other Adjuncts belonging to them.

So that there is hardly any limit to the number of words that we can have even in a simple sentence: but *two only* of these words will be *necessary* to the sentence, and all the others will be *adjuncts*.

In making out the meaning of a Latin sentence the first thing will be to find out the Predicate<sup>1</sup> and its Subject; then, after making out the English of the other words, see which of them belong to the Subject, which to the Predicate, and which to other Adjuncts. When you have done this, you will have made out the sense of the sentence; and until you see this, you cannot really understand its meaning.

#### SENTENCES WITH SIMPLE ADJUNCTS: ADJECTIVES, ADVERBS, AND PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES<sup>2</sup>.

Mare vastum patet.

Pueri multi ludebant.

Nautae hilares diu manebant.

Fulva leaena saevit.

<sup>1</sup> The Predicate first, because a Verb will generally be more easily recognised than a Noun: after finding the Predicate, ask the question Who? or What? with it, and the word in the Sentence that gives the answer to this question will be the Subject.

<sup>2</sup> When two or more words are taken together for the sake of convenience, they form what is called a 'Phrase.' A noun with the Preposition that governs it would be called a 'Prepositional Phrase.'

Garrula lingua nocet.  
Silva vetus stabat.  
Parvae res crescunt.  
Nemus omne virebit.  
Imminet luna serena.  
Subitae venit imber aquae.  
Alba stella refulsit.  
Fugit irreparabile tempus.  
Tres amici una cenabant.  
Fugerit invida aetas.  
Recta consilia bene evenerunt.  
Latet anguis in herba.  
Inter stellas micat luna minores.  
Post equitem sedet atra cura.  
Per totam noctem dormiebant pueri.  
Plurimum interest inter doctum et rudem.  
Jacent sub arbore poma.  
Cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator.

SENTENCES LIKE THE LAST, BUT WITH PASSIVE  
VERBS.

Solvitur acris hiemps.  
Luna circum terram movetur.  
Consules pro uno rege duo creantur.  
Lucius Tarquinius Superbus cum uxore et  
liberis suis ab urbe pellitur.

Milites in hostium fines ducentur.

Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur.

Arboris ante diem decutientur opes.

Caius Julius Caesar media in curia interficiebatur.

Ad Trojam magnus mittetur Achilles.

Ex quadringentis sexaginta quattuor navibus octoginta vix servantur.

Vastantur agri, homines in servitutem abducuntur, oppida expugnantur.

Convocantur principes, graviterque accusantur.

De te fabula narratur.

#### MIXED SENTENCES. DEPONENT VERBS.

In medio campo errabant timidae oves.

Inertes semper plurimum laborant.

Humor in genas furtim labitur.

In nigra palude duo nabant anseres.

Caelo fulgebat luna sereno inter minora sidera.

Testis fidelis non mentitur.

Gens humana ruit per vetitum nefas.

Nunquam sapiens irascitur.

Medio celeres revolant ex aequore mergi.



De multis rebus loquebamur.  
Effugiunt pueri : tum in paludem incidunt.  
Tota classis perdetur.  
Virtus in astra tendit ; in mortem timor.  
Curae leves loquuntur ; ingentes stupent.  
Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto.  
Venit post multos una serena dies.  
Impia sub dulci melle venena latent.  
Ex parvis saepe magnae res pendent.  
Gratius ex ipso fonte bibuntur aquae.  
Semper avarus eget.  
Multa cadunt inter calicem supremaque  
labra.  
Parva facta, velut parva semina, aut ad  
lilia crescunt aut ad lolia.

**The Verb 'Sum.' Copula and Complement. The Compound Tenses of  
Passive Verbs.**

The Verb 'Sum' is different from other Verbs, both in its form and in its meaning. It does not tell us what a thing is, or what is done to it, or in what state it is. We must have *another word after it* to tell us this.

For instance, 'Pueri sunt,' 'Boys are,' is not a complete sentence. 'Pueri sunt hilares,' 'Boys are merry,' is a complete sentence.

The word that is thus added after the Verb 'Sum,' to complete the sentence, is called the COMPLEMENT; and the Verb 'Sum' (which joins or couples the Complement to the Subject) is called the COPULA.

*Copula and Complement together make up the Predicate of a sentence.*

The rules about them are these—

1. The Copula agrees with its Subject exactly as any other Verb would do.

2. The Complement agrees with the Subject. If it is a Substantive, it agrees with the Subject *in Case*. If it is an Adjective, it agrees with it *also in Number and Gender*.

The Compound Tenses<sup>1</sup> of a Latin Verb consist of the Past Participle of the Verb and a Tense of 'Sum.' When they occur in a sentence, the Participle is the Complement of that sentence. And, since a Participle is like an Adjective, it agrees with the Subject in the same way that an Adjective would do, namely, in Case, Number, and Gender. It will be as well to observe here that some other Verbs are used in the same way as the Verb 'Sum;' and they are called Copulative Verbs. Some of the most important of them are, 'Videor,' 'I seem;,' 'Vocor,' 'I am called;,' 'Nascor,' 'I am born;,' and the anomalous Verb 'Fio,' 'I become.'

<sup>1</sup> i.e. The Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect of the Passive Voice.

## COPULA AND COMPLEMENT.

Arbor virga fuit.

Puer erit senex.

Opus est confectum.

Suavis erit somnus tuus.

Mite est hoc pomum.

Iste puer est edacissimus.

O quam frigida est aqua!

Animosus atque fortis appare.

Ambo Consules contra hostes missi sunt.

In eo proelio Romani ab Hannibale victi  
sunt.

Non alia ante pugna fuit atrocior.

Tandem a Romanis Poeni sunt superati.

Inter heroas Graecos celeberrimi sunt Aga-  
memnon, Menelaus, Achilles, Ajax, Ulixes.

Apud amicos omnia sunt communia.

Semper gravis est ira regum.

Statuae ob victoriam in foro positae sunt.

Iners malorum remedium ignorantia est.

Magna fuit quondam capitis reverentia cani.

Septem millia hostium sub jugum missa  
sunt.

Sera nunquam est ad bonos mores via.

Nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus.

Nemo vir magnus sine aliquo afflatu divino unquam fuit.

Omnium rerum principia parva sunt.

In suo quisque negotio hebetior est quam in alieno.

Divitiarum et formae gloria fragilis est :  
virtus clara aeternaque habetur.

Otium sine litteris mors est.

Populus Alcidae est gratissima, vitis Iaccho,  
Formosae Veneri myrtus, sua laurea Phoebo.

Ex ducentis viginti navibus triginta fugerunt,  
nonaginta cum pugnatoribus captae sunt,  
demersae ceterae.

### On the difference between the Nominative and Accusative Cases. Transitive Verbs.

The Accusative case of a Noun<sup>1</sup> always has the

<sup>1</sup> In *Pronouns* it is not so. Observe the following :

| Nom. | Accus. | Nom. | Accus. | Nom. | Accus. | Nom.  | Accus. |
|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|-------|--------|
| Ego  | Me     | Ille | Illum  | Nos  | Nos    | Hi    | Hos    |
| I    | Me     | He   | Him    | We   | Us     | These | These. |

You will notice that in *Pronouns* the two Cases are generally different, both in Latin and in English ; sometimes they are the same in Latin, but different in English ; sometimes the same in English, but different in Latin.

same English as the Nominative ; *Mensa* and *Mensam* both mean *A Table* ; *Pueri* and *Pueros* both mean *Boys*. There is however a very important difference between the two cases, as will be seen by attending to the following remarks.

You will remember that a Subject and Predicate make a complete Sentence, as

‘Homines spirant,’  
‘Men        breathe ;’

but there are some Verbs which would not thus make good sense, as for instance the Verbs ‘Amo,’ ‘I love ;’ ‘Teneo,’ ‘I hold ;’ ‘Occido,’ ‘I kill ;’ etc. If we have the words *Pueri amant*, *Boys love*, we want to know *Whom* or *What* they love : if we have *Manus tenebat*, *The hand held*, we wonder *What* did the hand hold ? If we have *Brutus occidit*, *Brutus slew*, the question occurs, *Whom* did Brutus slay ?

So we must put *another Noun* after the Verb to answer these questions. This Noun is called the OBJECT of the Verb : and in Latin it is always put in the Accusative Case. And the Verbs which require this Object to make the sense complete are called TRANSITIVE VERBS.

This is what is meant by the rule in the Latin Grammar, ‘The Accusative is the Case of the Object, and is governed by Transitive Verbs’ (C. L. A. § 37, L. P. § 96).

The sentences given above would thus be completed :

| Subject. | Predicate. | Object.   |
|----------|------------|-----------|
| Pueri    | amant      | ludum.    |
| Boys     | love       | play.     |
| Manus    | tenebat    | baculum.  |
| The hand | held       | a stick.  |
| Brutus   | occidit    | Caesarem. |
| Brutus   | killed     | Caesar.   |

Observe,

1. That only certain Verbs require this *Object*, and they are called Transitive Verbs.

2. Verbs that make complete sense without an Object are called Intransitive ; as 'Curro,' 'I run.'

3. Passive Verbs are Intransitive.

4. Intransitive Verbs are not used in the Passive Voice<sup>1</sup>.

5. The Object generally stands *after* the Verb in English, but in Latin it generally stands *before* the Verb.

6. The Object is only an Adjunct, not a necessary part of a Sentence ; though it may be considered the most important of all Adjuncts.

#### SENTENCES WITH TRANSITIVE VERB AND OBJECT.

Vidimus flavum Tiberim.

Juvenes bella gerebant.

Immensas arbor habebat opes.

<sup>1</sup> Except impersonally. See L. P. § 76.

Ter limen tetigi.  
Nivem sol resolvit.  
Generosos animos labor nutrit.  
Omnia vincit amor.  
Paupertas omnes artes docet.  
Locum virtus habet inter astra.  
Iners nauta navem et ventos culpat.  
Subita tempestas morabatur classem.  
Urbem Romam a principio reges habuere.  
Filius sapiens laetificat patrem.  
Saepe suas Liber miratus est uvas.  
Rastros patietur humus.  
Agnum innocentem lupus rapit.  
Oceanum Aurora relinquit.  
Fortuna fortes juvat, ignavos premit.  
Alius aliud quaerit perfugium.  
Consulatum Lucius Brutus instituit.  
Vocalem Orphea insecutae sunt silvae.  
Caesar ad flumen Tamesin exercitum duxit.  
Saepe eadem mandata dedi.  
Responsio mollis frangit iram.  
Improbis plurima pollicetur ; pauca perficit.  
Aera dabant olim : melius nunc omen in  
auro est.

Populea philomela sub umbra  
Amissos queritur pullos.

Appius Claudius, Censor, aquam Appiam induxit in urbem, et Appiam viam stravit.

Iram demetitur Deus suam; clementiam profundit.

Merita vincunt et malos.

Ignis aurum probat; miseria fortes viros.

Vires instigat alitque  
Tempestiva quies; major post otia virtus.

Otia corpus alunt; animus quoque pas-  
citur illis;

Immodicus contra carpit utrumque labor.  
Durae quercus sudabunt roscida mella.

### **Accusative of Place, and Accusative of Time.**

Two other uses of the Accusative should be noticed:—(1) to denote the *Place to which* one is going, or sending. Proper names of towns, and the words 'domus' (home) and 'rus' (the country) are used in this construction generally without a Preposition. Other words have the Preposition 'ad' (to), 'in' (into) or the like. (2) To denote *length or duration of time*; or in other words to answer the question 'How long?' This is generally an Accusative without a Preposition.



## EXAMPLES.

Caesar in fines Sequanorum profectus est.  
Gratissimus fuit noster domum e foro  
reditus.

Hesperus e pastu vitulos ad tecta reducit.

Dionysius Syracusas navigabat.

Primum in Graeciam Athenas proficiscar :  
deinde in Asiam pergam ; ibi duos menses  
manebo ; postea domum petam.

Via Appia Brundisium duxit.

Helvetii legatos Genevam ad Caesarem  
miserunt.

Animalia quaedam totam hiemem dormiunt.

Post hoc proelium Caesar in castra exer-  
citum reduxit incolumem.

Has in partes hostes iter facient.

Hodie discedo : cras domum rursus veniam.

**Negative Words.**

1. 'Sol fulget.' 'The sun shines' (*or* 'is shining').

'Sol non fulget.' 'The sun shines not' (*or* 'is  
not shining').

2. 'Arbor alta praebebat umbram.' 'A tall tree  
gave shade.'

'Arbor non alta praebebat umbram.' 'A low  
(not high) tree gave shade.'

3. 'Semper cadunt imbres.' 'Showers are always falling.'

'Non semper cadunt imbres.' 'Showers are not always falling.'

The word 'Non' is an Adverb. When it is added to a word, it makes the meaning just the opposite of what it was before. It is called a *Negative Adverb*; and there are other negative adverbs, such as 'Haud,' 'Not at all;,' 'Minime,' 'By no means;,' 'Nihilo,' 'No-wise;,' 'Ne...quidem,' 'Not even.' This last expression should be carefully noticed. It is used in a sentence in this way,

'E tanta multitudine *ne unus quidem* manet,'

'Out of so great a multitude *not even one* remains;,' the word on which stress is meant to be laid being put between 'ne' and 'quidem.'

Several other things should be observed here.

1. When you have a negative adverb in a sentence, you must remember that, though it generally belongs to the Verb, it does not always: and that it is very important to take it with the right word.

2. Sometimes it is best to take 'Non' and the word it belongs to together, translating them by one English word, as 'Non alta,' 'Low.'

3. There are such things as Negative Nouns, and Negative Verbs, as well as Negative Adverbs: 'Nemo,' 'Nobody;,' 'Nihil,' 'Nothing;,' 'Nullus,' 'No;,' 'Nego,' 'I deny;,' 'Nolo,' 'I wish-not,' i. e. 'I do not wish,' or 'am unwilling.'

4. These are properly compound words: *No-thing* means *Not anything*: *No* means *Not any*. Sometimes there is no corresponding compound word in English, as *Nolo*, *I do not wish*: and sometimes it is best when translating to divide this compound word, taking the negative adverb away from it, and adding its sense to some other word; as 'Nihil bonum quisquam facit,' 'No one does anything good.'

5. The English word 'No' when used by itself is an Interjection: but when joined to a Noun it is an Adjective, and *then* the Latin word for it is 'Nullus.'

#### EXAMPLES.

Non dona moror.

Regem non faciunt opes.

Nihil semper floret.

Fontem liquidum agnus non turbaverat.

Hostes impetum legionum atque equitum non sustinebant.

Nemo potentes aggreditur tutus.

Homo sum: nihil humanum a me alienum puto.

Silva nemus non alta facit.

Non quivis hoc faciet.

Nihil est ab omni parte beatum.

Nunquam pernicioosa servant modum.

Nemo nisi vitio suo miser est.

Ne sapiens quidem semper sapit: stultus non semper desipit.

Nihil dicam difficile, nihil inauditum, nihil novum.

Sine studio, et ardore quodam amoris, nihil egregium quisquam assequetur.

At non tardatus casu neque territus heros  
Acrior ad pugnam venit.

Abest pavoris crimen ac probrum procul;  
Virtusque nostra nescit ignavos metus.

Iniqua nunquam, aequa perpetuo manent.

Neque est trepidatio diligentia; neque impudentia fortitudo.

Non domus est hoc corpus, sed hospitium,  
et quidem breve.

Avarum irritat pecunia, non satiat.

### Interrogative Sentences.

'He is a good boy.' 'Bonus est puer.'

'Is he a good boy?' 'Num bonus est puer?'

'The sun shines (*or* does shine).' 'Fulget sol.'

'Does the sun shine?' 'Fulgetne sol?'

'The sun does not shine.' 'Non fulget sol.'

'Does not the sun shine?' 'Nonne fulget sol?'

It will be observed that, when we ask a question in English, we can do so by merely changing the order of the words. In Latin the order need not be changed, but the words 'Num,' '-nē,'<sup>1</sup> are used, or some words like them.

These words are called Interrogative Particles. They are properly Adverbs, though sometimes used as Conjunctions.

What you have to remember about them is, that they are used in such questions as the above, i.e. such as would be expressed in English by merely altering the order of the words. But they are *not* used when there is an interrogative pronoun, or an interrogative conjunction (as 'Cur?' 'Why?' 'Quando?' 'When?') in a sentence.

'Who spoke?' 'Quis dixit?'

'Did *you* speak?' 'Num tu dixisti?'

'Why do ye fear?' 'Cur timetis?'

'Do you fear?' 'Num timetis?' *or* 'Timetisne?'

#### EXAMPLES.

Latrat canis: num etiam mordebit?

Laudabatne te magister?

<sup>1</sup> This word is called an 'Enclitic,' that is to say, *it never stands by itself, but is always joined to the end of a word* (generally the first word) in a sentence. It must not be confounded with the Conjunction 'Nē.' The difference between *num* and *-ne* is that *num* is used when the answer 'No' is expected; *-ne* when the answer may be either 'Yes' or 'No.'

Cur Pyrrhus Romanos hostes admiratus est?

Num tu laudas stultum? Nonne potius rides?

Hora quota est? Num advēnit amicus meus?

Quid est in otio jucundius, quam sermo facetus, ac nulla in re rudis?

Num quod eloquentiae vestigium in Numa Pompilio apparet? num in Servio Tullio? num in ceteris regibus?

O rus! Quando te aspiciam?

Quare frigoribus novus incipit annus?

Nonne de te narratur ista fabula?

Cur stulta ista rana bovem imitatur?

Ubinam in terris cygnum canorum inveniam?

Quid faciam?

Quis hanc animi maximi aequitatem in ipsa morte non laudaret?

## Imperative and Prohibitive Sentences.

‘*Serva sapientiam.*’ ‘Keep wisdom.’

‘*Pueri, patris vestri vocem audite.*’ ‘Boys, hear the voice of your father.’

‘*Ne time,*’ or ‘*Ne timueris.*’ ‘Fear not.’

These sentences differ from those which we have considered hitherto, in that there is not a statement made in them, but a command expressed.

They are called *Imperative sentences* when the command is *to do* a thing,—*Prohibitive sentences* when the command is *not to do* a thing.

The Imperative mood, which is used in sentences of this kind, has not all the tenses, nor all the persons which the other moods have. It has only two tenses, and it has no first person. You can easily see the reason of this. A command cannot refer to anything *past*; and therefore the past tenses will not be wanted. And again, when we give a command we *speak to some one*; and the second person is the one that we use in speaking to any one. So that the First and Third Persons are not wanted.

But there are sentences that express *what is very much like a command* in the First and Third Persons; for instance,

‘Let us hear.’ ‘*Audiamus.*’

‘Let him be silent.’ ‘*Taceat.*’

The difference between the Latin and English should here be carefully noticed. In the English sentences, the words 'us' and 'him' are *objects* of the verb 'let'; the subject of this verb 'let' is 'thou' (omitted); and the words 'hear,' 'be silent,' are Infinitives. In Latin this is more simply expressed by using the First or Third Person of the Present Conjunctive<sup>1</sup>.

In Prohibitive sentences, 'Nē' is used instead of 'Non:' and (in prose at least) the Perfect Conjunctive is used more commonly than the Imperative mood.

EXAMPLES. (ANOMALOUS VERBS.)

Carpe diem.

Attolle vultus; dimove vocis moras.

Lauda mare: littus ama.

Incipe, parve puer, risu cognoscere matrem.

Claudite jam rivos, pueri: sat prata biberunt.

Opprime primi mala semina morbi.

Humida solstitia atque hiemes orate  
serenas,

Agricolae.

Duci parete rationi.

<sup>1</sup> Sometimes the Third Person of the so-called Future Imperative.



O nate ingentem luctum ne quaere tuorum.

Terrae

Pingue solum primis extemplo a mensibus anni

Fortes invertant tauri.

Stultorum vocem ne audiveris.

Laudato ingentia rura ;

Exiguum colito.

Ne me in laetitiam frustra conjicias.

Impius ne audeto placare donis iram deum.

State coronati plenum ad praesepe juvenci.

Pax ades, et toto mitis in orbe mane.

Incipe Damoeta ; tu deinde sequere Menalca ;

Alternis dicetis ; amant alterna Camenae.

Vive in dies et horas.

Me ne commendaveris Caesari tuo.

Siste gradum, teque aspectu ne subtrahe nostro.

Differ ; habent parvae commoda magna morae.

Da spatium tenuemque moram ; male cuncta ministrat

Impetus.

Ne suavissima consilia dederis, sed optima.

### The Composite Subject.

1. 'Pastor canisque ejus sunt fessi.'  
'The shepherd and his dog are tired.'
2. 'Ego et tu et frater tuus una ambulabamus.'  
'You and your brother and I were walking together.'
3. 'Labor et requies pariter sunt necessaria.'  
'Work and rest are equally necessary.'

Sometimes instead of having *one word* as the Subject of a Verb, we have *two or more words coupled together by Conjunctions*<sup>1</sup>. This is called a COMPOSITE SUBJECT.

In the First of the above sentences, if we ask, 'Who are tired?' the answer is, 'The shepherd and his dog,' i. e. *They*.

In the Second, if we ask, 'Who were walking together?' the answer is, 'You and your brother and I,' i. e. *We*.

In the Third, if we ask, 'What are equally necessary?' the answer is, 'Work and rest,' i. e. *They*, or *those things*.

You see, then, that when there is a Composite Subject, the Verb will be *plural*, and so will all words that agree with the Composite Subject. You can easily see too why the Verb is in the Third Person in the first and third of the above sentences,

<sup>1</sup> The Conjunctions are sometimes omitted, as in Sentence 3 below.

and in the First Person in the second sentence ; and also why the Adjective 'fessi' is masculine, but the Adjective 'necessaria' neuter. For Rules, see Latin Primer, § 92.

### EXAMPLES.

Ad rivum eundem lupus et agnus venerant.

Vacca, et capella, et patiens ovis socii fuere cum leone.

Divitiae, honor, forma, incerta sunt et fugacia.

Jam violas puerique legunt hilaresque puellae.

L. Junius Brutus, et L. Tarquinius primi erant consules.

Beneficium et benevolentia homines praecipue conjungunt.

Equus et eques mari demersi sunt.

Semper honor, nomenque tuum, laudesque manebunt.

Egregiam vero laudem et spolia ampla refertis

Tuque puerque tuus.

Acriores fiebant dux militesque.

Beneficium et gratia homines inter se conjungunt.

Frons, oculi, vultus persaepe mentiuntur.

Haec neque ego neque tu fecimus.

Nox atque praeda hostes remorata sunt.

Et tu et nonnulli collegae tui vehementer erravistis.

Secundae res, honores, imperia, victoriae fortuita sunt.

Labor voluptasque, dissimillima natura, societate inter se quadam naturali sunt juncta.

Socratis discipuli erant Xenophon et Plato. Uterque de vita ejus multa scripsit. Amborum libri hodie exstant.

Caecus quidam et claudus, senes, in viam una erant profecti. Hic vehebatur, ille autem vehebat. Itaque neque hic pedum neque ille oculorum inopiam sensit; ambo enim quasi unus ambulabant.

### Adjuncts continued. The Dative Case. Trajective Words.

1. 'Illi librum dedi.'  
'I gave a book to him : ' *or*, 'I gave him a book.'
2. 'Ira multis nocet.'  
'Anger does harm to many : ' *or*, 'Anger hurts many.'
3. 'Puer patri similis est.'  
'The boy is like his father.'

In the first of these sentences, if we take the Subject and Predicate, 'dedi,' 'I gave,' and ask, 'What did I give?' The question is answered by the Accusative, 'librum,' 'a book.'

A further question then naturally arises, 'To whom did I give it?' And this question is answered by the Dative Case, 'illi,' 'to him.'

This Dative is called the Dative of the REMOTER OBJECT. The question which it answers is, as it were, *further off* from the Verb than the one answered by the Object ; and at the same time the sense of the Verb would not be quite complete without an answer to this question.

Again, in the second sentence, if we ask, 'To whom does anger do harm?' The answer is given by the Dative, 'multis.' Here there is no Object ; the Verb is intransitive, and does not require one ; but yet its sense is not quite complete without a

Dative to answer the question, 'To whom?' and so this Dative is still called the Dative of the Remoter Object.

Verbs that require a Dative in this way are called TRAJECTIVE.

Observe then,

1. That Trajective Verbs may be either transitive or intransitive.

2. That this Dative is not always translated by the Preposition 'to.' 'Illi,' in sentence 1, may be rendered simply 'him'; 'multis nocet,' in sentence 2, may be rendered 'hurts many;' and sometimes other Prepositions, as 'with,' 'from,' are used in translating it.

3. That some Adjectives, Adverbs, and Substantives, as well as Verbs, take a Dative in the same way; and these are called Trajective Words.

4. That a Dative may be used in a sentence without any Trajective word, to express the person or thing for whose sake anything is done. (L. P. § 107.)

#### DATIVE CASE.

Nil mortalibus arduum est.

Formica sibi parat cibum.

Britanni olim regibus parebant.

Principiis obsta.

Cedant arma togae ; concedat laurea laudi.  
Saepe tulit lassis succus amarus opem.  
Mors somno similis est.  
Num tu cani irato os detrahes ?  
Ne invideris fratri tuo.  
Est et fideli tuta silentio merces.  
Saepe obstinatis induit frenos amor, et odia  
mutat.

Illa seges demum votis respondet avari  
Agricolae.  
Nil pictis timidus navita puppibus fudit.  
Sol tibi signa dabit.  
Visam Britannos hospitibus feros.  
Tibi ignoscis : ceteris non ignoscis.  
Non placidam membris dat cura quietem.  
Pagus agat festum ; pagum lustrate, coloni,  
Et date paganis annua liba focus.  
Navi fragili omnes venti sunt contrarii.  
Nemo me comitem tibi unquam eripiet.  
Nihil semper floret : aetas succedit aetati.  
Sui cuique mores fingunt fortunam.  
Ranae a Jove regem petiere. Pater Deo-  
rum risit, atque illis dedit parvum tigillum.

Fortuna spondet multa multis, praestat nemini. Vive in dies et horas: nam proprium est nihil.

Homines amplius oculis quam auribus credunt.

Nonnulli levissimam delectationem gravissimae utilitati anteponunt.

Perfer et obdura: labor hic tibi proderit olim.

Nil sine magno  
Vita labore dedit mortalibus.  
Cuivis dolori remedium est patientia.

**Adjuncts continued. Verbs that take two Accusatives distinguished from Verbs that take an Accusative and a Dative.**

1. 'Tibi fabulam narro.' 'I tell you a tale.'

2. 'Te literas doceo.' 'I teach you letters.'

The first of these sentences is just such a one as those we were considering in the last chapter. The Verb 'narro' is transitive and trajective, just as the Verb 'do' is.

The second sentence, in English, seems to be of the same sort. The Verb 'I teach' is not very different in meaning from the Verb 'I tell'; both Verbs suggest the question, 'Whom?' or 'To whom?' as well as the question, 'What?'



But if we look at the Latin we observe a difference. The question, 'What?' is answered by the Accusative 'litteras'; and the question, 'Whom?' or 'To whom?' is also answered by an Accusative 'te'; so that this Verb takes *two Accusatives*, one answering the question, 'What?' and the other the question, 'Whom?' or, in other words, one Accusative expressing *the thing* taught, the other *the person* taught.

A few other Verbs take two Accusatives in this way; the chief of these are Verbs meaning 'to ask,' 'to demand,' 'to teach,' 'to conceal.'

Care must be taken to distinguish these from such Verbs as 'Dico,' 'I tell;' 'Do,' 'I give;' 'Impero,' 'I command.' These last are sometimes called 'Cui-quid Verbs,' because they suggest the question, 'To whom?' ('Cui?') as well as the question, 'What?' ('Quid?'). The Verbs which take two Accusatives are called 'Quem-quid Verbs,' because they suggest the questions, 'Whom?' ('Quem?') and 'What?' ('Quid?').

#### EXAMPLES.

Te tua fata docebo.

Omnia mihi dixit.

Multa me garruli rogant.

Deos deasque omnes pacem precamur.

Quid me ista rogas? Stoicos roga.

Fortuna multis dat nimis, satis nulli.

Iter omnes celabo.

Tu modo posce deos veniam.

Aut nulla est ars salis, aut eam nos tu  
potissimum docebis.

Senex bubulcus Vespasianum libertatem  
frustra orabat.

Nonnulli utilia solum pueros docent, pulcra  
et honesta negligunt.

Non te celavi sermonem amici.

Officium commune Ceres et Terra tu-  
entur,

Haec praebet causam frugibus, illa locum.

Gracchus, homo prudens et gravis, haud-  
quaquam autem eloquens, saepe alias et  
maxime censor, salutem reipublicae tulit.

### **Adjuncts continued. The Ablative Case.**

THE ABLATIVE CASE is used to express *the means or instrument* by which a thing is done, *the person* by whom it is done, *the manner* in which it is done, *the cause or reason* why it is, *the material* of which it is made, *the origin* from which it springs, *some quality* belonging to it,—in fact almost anything that might be expressed by an Adverb.

In construing, it is important to see *which word* has its meaning affected by an Ablative; and to remember that the Ablative is an adjunct of (or is governed by) that word. In some of the above meanings the Ablative requires a Preposition in Latin; in one (that of quality) it must have an epithet; in others it is used alone.

Some uses of the Ablative require notice:—

1. '*Aere utuntur pro nummo.*' 'They use copper for coin.'

*'Dignum laude virum.'* 'A man worthy of praise.'

*'Milites duce carebant.'* 'The soldiers had no general.'

Some Verbs take an Ablative when, judging by the English, you would expect an Accusative. The chief Verbs that do this are '*Fungor*,' '*Fruor*,' '*Utor*,' '*Potior*.'

After '*Dignus*' and some other Adjectives, the Ablative is often construed as a Genitive, with the sign 'of.'

Words that express *abundance* or *want* take an Ablative, or sometimes a Genitive: as '*Careo*,' 'I want' (i. e. am without); '*Dives*,' rich; '*Plenus*,' 'full.'

2. '*Proximo die abii.*' 'The next day I departed.'

The Ablative is used to express the *time when* a thing occurs: or in other words, to answer the

question 'When?' This is called the Ablative of Time.

3. It is also used to express the *place where* a thing happens, and the *place whence* one comes. When so used it is called the Ablative of Place.

4. '*Vilius* argentum est *auro*.'  
'Silver is cheaper *than gold*.'

After Comparatives an Ablative is often used instead of the Nominative or Accusative coupled by the Conjunction 'quam,' 'than.'

5. '*Bello confecto* Caesar exercitum reduxit.'  
'*The war being finished*, Caesar led back his army.'

The 'Ablative Absolute;' that is to say, a Noun with Participle agreeing with it, in the Ablative case, construed as above, without any of the usual *signs* of the Ablative. Sometimes instead of a Participle an Adjective is used in this way, and sometimes another Noun in apposition.

For rules about the Ablative, see L. P. § 110-125; and for further information about the Ablatives of Time and Place, see N. S. p. 137 F. G., and p. 149 G.

#### ABLATIVE CASE.

Risus dolore miscebitur.

Metu riguere capilli.

Gelu acuto flumina consistunt.

Formica aestate sibi parat cibum.

Miscentur tristia laetis.

Omnia vetustate labuntur, nec quicquam  
tutum a senectute est.

Plura consilio quam vi perficimus.

Suis ipsa viribus Roma ruit.

Nemo omnibus horis sapit.

Rebus angustis animosus atque

Fortis appare.

Impedimentis castrisque Romani potiti sunt.

Aliquando oculi suo munere non funguntur.

Quaedam remedia ipsis periculis sunt  
graviora.

Luxuriant animi rebus plerumque secundis,

Nec facile est aequa commoda mente pati.

Honesta mors turpi vita potior : et incolu-  
mitas ac decus eodem loco sita sunt.

Piscium summa genus haesit ulmo, et  
pavidae natarunt aequore damae.

Sectatoribus non eget aurum.

Nihil dicis novum, nihil expectatione nostra  
dignum.

Orpheus arte materna rapidos fluminum  
lapsus morabatur.

Nutritur vento, vento restinguitur ignis ;

Lenis alit flammas, grandior aura necat.

Risu inepto res ineptior nulla est.

Exegi monumentum aere perennius.

Maximae virtutes jacent omnes voluptate dominante.

Disce, metu posito ; et voces percipe mente meas.

Placat equo Persis radiis Hyperiona cinctum.

Sapientia pretiosior est cunctis opibus.

Saepius ventis agitur ingens

Pinus, et celsae graviore casu

Decidunt turres, feriuntque summos

Fulgura montes.

Nihil inter homines rarius perfecto oratore inventum est.

Non alias caelo ceciderunt plura sereno

Fulgura ; nec diri toties arsere cometae.

Villice, da requiem terrae, semente peracta.

Nec violae semper, nec hiantia lilia florent,

Et riget amissā spina relictā rosā.

Quid prius dicam solitis parentis

Laudibus ?

Omnibus in vita commodis una cum amicis fruuntur.

Prospera lux oritur : linguis animisque  
favete ;

Nunc dicenda bono sunt bona verba die.

Parvo fames constat, magno fastidium.

Puppibus egressus Latia stetit exul in herba.

Bella diu tenere viros, erat aptior ensis

Vomere, cedebat taurus arator equo.

At puer Ascanius mediis in vallibus acri

Gaudet equo ; jamque hos cursu, jam  
praeterit illos.

Tibi, frater, nunquam deero. Nam neque  
auctoritate quisquam apud me plus te valet  
neque voluntate.

Solvite vincla jugis ; nunc ad praesepia  
debent

Plena coronato stare boves capite.

Germani neque sacerdotes habent, neque  
sacrificiis student. Deos solos venerantur  
Solem et Vulcanum et Lunam ; reliquos ne  
fama quidem acceperunt. Vita omnis in  
venationibus atque in rebus militaribus  
agitur : ab parvulis labori ac duritiae student.  
In fluminibus saepe lavantur ; et pellibus  
aut parvis tegimentis utuntur, magna corp-  
oris parte nuda. Agriculturae non student :  
victus lacte caseo carne constat.

Nocte leves melius stipulae, nocte arida  
prata  
Tondentur.

At rubicunda Ceres medio succiditur aestu.

Obsessis viis, commeatu intercluso, sine  
ullo vulnere victoria Caesar potitur.

Ipse papyrifero non amne angustior Ister  
Congelat, et tectis in mare serpit aquis.

Tu voluptate frueris, ego utor : tu summum  
bonum putas, ego nec bonum.

Caespes Tyrio mollior ostro  
Solet impavidos ducere somnos ;  
Aurea rumpunt tecta quietem,  
Vigilesque trahit purpura noctes ;  
Pectora pauper segura gerit.

ADJUNCTS CONTINUED. THE GENITIVE CASE.

[C. L. A. § 40, L. P. §§ 126-136.]

1. 'Regis sceptrum.' 'The king's sceptre.'
2. 'Ingenui vultus puer.' 'A boy of noble countenance.'
3. 'Militum fortissimus.' 'The bravest of the soldiers.'
4. 'Peritus belli.' 'Skilled in war.'



Nouns in the Genitive Case are used chiefly as adjuncts of other Nouns, or of Adjectives. The above examples illustrate four of the commonest uses of this case.

1. The Possessive Genitive, or Genitive of the Possessor; sometimes denoting the owner of a thing, sometimes its author, or its origin. This Genitive is very like an Adjective in meaning; *e.g.* 'Regis sceptrum' or 'Regium sceptrum' might equally be rendered the 'King's sceptre' or the 'Royal sceptre.'

2. The Genitive of quality: *i.e.* a Noun in the Genitive Case expressing some quality of another Noun. Observe that the Ablative may be used in this sense (see p. 45); and that, whether Ablative or Genitive be used, the Noun must have an epithet. We say in English 'a man of courage': but in Latin this would be either 'Vir fortis,' or 'Vir magni animi' (or 'magno animo').

3. The Partitive Genitive, used after numerals, Comparatives, Superlatives, and such words as 'satis,' 'nihil,' 'nimium,' which are called Partitive Words.

All these constructions come under the head of what is called the Subjective Genitive.

4. The Objective Genitive: *i.e.* the Genitive used after Nouns and Adjectives in something the same way as the Accusative is used after Transitive Verbs: *e.g.* 'ludi amor,' 'love of play.' And if

you observe that a word may have both Subjective and Objective Genitives depending on it, as 'Puerorum amor ludi,' and then compare this with the sentence 'Pueri amant ludum,' this may help you to understand the meanings of the words *Subjective* and *Objective* as applied to the Genitive Case.

## EXAMPLES.

Martis erat primus mensis, Venerisque secundus.

Haec generis princeps : ipsius ille pater.

Passer mortuus est meae puellae.

In Romana civitate profecto nulla unquam vehementius quam eloquentiae studia viguerunt.

Creverunt et opes et opum furiosa cupido.

Regia Solis erat sublimibus alta columnis.

Pallida mors aequo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas

Regumque tures.

Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit.

Habet multum jucunditatis soli caelique mutatio.

Faber est quisque fortunae suae.

Omnia sunt hominum tenui pendentia filo.

Jucunda est memoria praeteritorum laborum.

Diligentia maximum etiam mediocris ingenii subsidium est.

Tota philosophorum vita commentatio mortis est.

Gaudium stabile magnumque non nascitur nisi ex virtutum conscientia.

Nihil est veritatis luce dulcius.

Nemo sibi uni errat, sed alieni erroris et causa et auctor est.

Conscia mens recti famae mendacia ridet.

Vos quoque, formicae, subjectis parcite granis;

Post messem praedae copia major erit.

Ille dies primus leti primusque malorum  
Causa fuit.

Solvitur acris hiemps grata vice veris et  
Favoni,

Trahuntque siccas machinae carinas.

Quid est tam furiosum quam verborum vel optimorum atque pulcherrimorum sonitus inanis, nulla subjecta sententia nec scientia?

Magna fuit quondam capitis reverentia cani.

Aeger in extremis ignoti partibus orbis  
Incertusque meae paene salutis eram.

Regibus exactis nonne omnia in Romana civitate plena consiliorum, inania verborum vidimus ?

Aratus, homo ignarus astrologiae, optimis versibus de caelo stellisque dixit.

Jam satis terris nivis atque dirae  
Grandinis misit Pater, et rubente  
Dextera sacras jaculatus arces,  
Terruit urbem.

Quid non mortalia pectora cogis  
Auri sacra fames ?

### **Adjuncts continued. The Infinitive Mood.**

Two principal uses of the Infinitive Mood are stated in the Latin Grammar. C. L. A. § 42, L. P. § 140 and § 142.

It must be remembered that although the Infinitive Mood is a *Noun*, it is also a *Mood of a Verb*. A Verb in the Infinitive Mood governs the same cases as it does in its other moods. This is true of the Infinitive in all its uses.

#### **SUBSTANTIVAL USE OF THE INFINITIVE MOOD.**

Aliud est audire ; aliud intelligere.

Haud est virile terga Fortunae dare.

Hominis est animum praeparare ; Dei autem est regere eventus.

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.

Cur times flavum Tiberim tangere ?

Quid est tam regium quam opem ferre  
supplicibus ?

Idem velle atque idem nolle vera est  
amicitia.

Natis in usum laetitiae scyphis

Pugnare Thracum est.

Hic murus aëneus esto

Nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa.

Aut disce, aut discede ; manet sors tertia,  
caedi.

#### PROLATIVE USE OF THE INFINITIVE.

Noli esse amicus homini iracundo.

Beatus esse sine virtute nemo potest.

Castor et Pollux ex equis pugnare visi sunt.

Nihil longinquitas temporis efficere non  
potest.

Nemo potentes aggredi tutus potest.

Necessitas plus posse quam pietas solet.

Remus prior vidisse fertur sex vultures.  
Nuntiato augurio, duplex numerus Romulo  
sese ostendit.

Nunquam potest non esse virtuti locus.

Reges solent donis capi.

Fortuna opes auferre, non animum, potest.

Quis talia demens

Abnuat, aut tecum malit contendere bello.

BOTH USES OF THE INFINITIVE. (IMPERSONAL  
VERBS.)

Vitae summa brevis spem nos vetat  
inchoare longam.

Noli diligere somnum.

Virtuti retro ire non licet.

Non omni die bene esse potest.

Dulce est desipere in loco.

Non vivere bonum est, sed bene vivere.

Alius alio plura invenire potest, nemo  
omnia.

Ne necesse habueris epistolam reddere.

Tempori cedere, id est necessitati parere,  
semper sapientis est habitum.

Fortuna probitatem, industriam, alias artes  
bonas, neque dare neque eripere cuiquam  
potest.

Bene ferre magnam disce fortunam.

Difficile est tristi fingere mente jocum.

Aptari onus viribus debet.

Recte factorum verus fructus est fecisse.

Potest ex casa magnus vir exire : virtus  
omni loco nascitur.

Scire aliquid laus est : pudor est nil discere  
velle.

Sine pennis volare haud facile est.

Aut prodesse volunt, aut delectare poetae.

Docto homini et erudito vivere est cogitare.

Ager quamvis fertilis sine cultura fructuosus  
esse non potest.

Angustam amice pauperiem pati  
Robustus acri militia puer  
Condiscat.

Pudet dicere verbum turpe.

Nullus erat justis reddere jura labor.

Ille patris magni parere parabat  
Imperio : et primum pedibus talaria nectit  
Aurea.

Tu sapiens finire memento  
Tristitiam, vitaeque labores.

Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum.

Nunc decet aut viridi nitidum caput  
impedire myrto,  
Aut flore.

In donis num potest esse dolus ?

Neque abesse quidquam decet neque redundare.

Aequam memento rebus in arduis  
Servare mentem.

### **Adjuncts continued. Gerunds and Supines.**

We learn from the Grammar that the Infinitive is used as a Noun in the Nominative or Accusative Case (C. L. A. § 42, L. P. § 140). And we have seen in the last lessons *how* it may be so used. We have now to consider the rule which tells us that 'Gerunds and Supines are Cases of the Infinitive.'

The Gerund in '-dum' is the Accusative Case; the Gerund in '-di' is the Genitive; the Gerund in '-do' is the Dative and Ablative: the Supine in '-um' is the Accusative; the Supine in '-u' is the Ablative.

So that the *Accusative Case* of this Verb-noun has *three* forms; and the *Ablative Case* has *two* forms.

These different forms are used in different ways.

*The Infinitive Mood* is used as the Object of a Transitive Verb;

*The Gerund in '-dum'* is used for the Accusative after Prepositions;



*The Supine in '-um'* is used for the Accusative after Verbs of Motion, such as 'Mitto,' 'I send;' 'Eo,' 'I go.' (See p. 27. Accusative of Place.)

And in the same way with regard to the Ablative;—*the Gerund in '-do'* is used for the Ablative of cause or manner, or after Prepositions:

*The Supine in '-u'* is used for what is called the 'Ablative of Respect.'

The Verb-noun then is as follows:

*Nom.* 'Regere,' 'Ruling,' or, 'To rule.'

*Accus.* 'Regere,' 'Ruling,' or, 'To rule' (*used as Object of a Verb*).

'Regendum,' 'Ruling,' or, 'To rule' (*used after Prepositions*).

'Rectum,' 'Ruling,' or, 'To rule' (*used after Verbs of Motion*).

*Gen.* 'Regendi,' 'Of Ruling.'

*Dat.* 'Regendo,' 'To' or 'For ruling.'

*Ablat.* 'Regendo,' 'By ruling' (*used to express the Cause or Manner, or after Prepositions*),  
'Rectu,' 'In respect of ruling' (*more commonly rendered in English, 'To be ruled'*).

Notice that *all the Tenses of the Infinitive Mood* may be used equally for the Nominative or Accusative Case, but that there are no Tenses of the Gerunds and Supines.

## GERUNDS AND SUPINES.

Docendo discimus.

Tempore crevit amor habendi.

Homines ad intelligendum et ad agendum  
nati sumus.

Venatum Aeneas unaque miserrima Dido

In nemus ire parant.

Ante aedificandum opes tuas numera.

Nullum ad nocendum tempus angustum est  
malis.

Bonis ad benefaciendum omnia tempora  
videntur apta.

Fama

Mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo.

Hoc ne nunc quidem difficile factu est.

Athenis summa dicendi vis et inventa est,  
et perfecta.

Ceterarum artium studia fere abditis e  
fontibus hauriuntur: dicendi autem omnis  
ratio in medio posita est, atque in hominum  
more et sermone versatur.

Bello Helvetiorum confecto, totius fere  
Galliae legati, principes civitatum, ad Cae-  
sarem gratulatum convenerunt.

Non mihi quidquam praestabilius videtur,  
quam posse dicendo tenere hominum coetus,  
mentes allicere, voluntates impellere.

Spectatum admissi risum teneatis, amici ?

Quid est tam jucundum cognitu atque  
auditu, quam sapientibus sententiis gravi-  
busque verbis ornata oratio et polita ?

Aedui legatos ad Caesarem mittunt rogatum  
auxilium.

### Participles, and the Gerundive.

Just as the Infinitive Mood, with the Gerunds and Supines, is used as the *Noun* belonging to the Verb, so the Participles and Gerundive are its *Adjectives*. A few things should be noticed about them.

1. As to the form of the words themselves.

The Present Participle and the Gerundive have the same Stem as the Present Indicative of the Verb,—

REGo, REGens, REGendus.

The Future Participle and the Past Participle have the same Stem as the Supine<sup>1</sup> of the Verb,—

RECTum, RECTurus, RECTus.

<sup>1</sup> It must not be supposed that the Participle is formed from the Supine, or the Supine from the Participle. The Supines are Cases of a Noun of the Fourth Declension ; the Participles are Adjectives.

2. As to their meaning and use.

a. Regular Transitive Verbs have four Participles; two belonging to the Active Voice, and two to the Passive. The Active Voice has no Past Participle; the Passive Voice has no Present or Future Participle. The Gerundive has always a Passive meaning, whether it belongs to an ordinary Transitive Verb or to a Deponent Verb. Hence it follows that Intransitive Verbs have no Gerundives<sup>1</sup>.

b. The Past Participles of Deponent Verbs have an Active meaning: as 'Sequor,' 'I follow;,' 'Secutus,' 'having followed:,' and a few irregular Verbs, as 'Gaudeo,' 'I rejoice,' have an Active Past Participle.

c. As regards Participles, then, the Latin language (like the English) is deficient; having (for most Verbs) no Past Participle Active, and no Present or Future Participle Passive<sup>2</sup>. The Greek language is strikingly different in this respect.

d. The same English word (ending in '-ing') is used to translate both the Verb-noun, and the Present Participle. And again, the same English word (ending generally in '-t' or in '-ed') is in many Verbs used both for the Past Tenses of the Active Voice, and the Past Participle of the Passive Voice. It is very important to distinguish between the different meanings and uses of these words.

<sup>1</sup> Except for some particular uses which need not be further noticed here.

<sup>2</sup> For the way in which these *wanting Participles* may be supplied, see L. P. § 70, D.

‘Videre est credere.’

‘*Seeing* is *believing*.’

‘Aurem audientem et oculum videntem Deus fecit  
utrumque.’

‘The *hearing* ear and the *seeing* eye, God made  
both of them.’

‘Urbem videmus.’

‘We are *seeing* the city.’

‘Multas urbes rexit.’

‘He *ruled* many cities.’

‘Urbs bene recta floret.’

‘A well *ruled* city flourishes.’

*e.* The Gerundive expresses meetness or necessity. It is often rendered by the same English phrase as the Pres. Inf. Pass. ; but here again care must be taken to distinguish between the two.

‘Vult *amari*.’

‘He wishes *to be loved*.’

‘Vir est multum *amandus*.’

‘He is a man much *to be loved*.’

It must be remembered that the rule for the agreement of Adjectives (p. 7 ; C. L. A. § 33) applies to Participles : and also that a Participle will govern the same Case as the Verb from which it comes.

#### PARTICIPLES, GERUNDIVES, AND GERUNDS.

Roma relinquenda est.

Nemo ex hoc numero mihi non donatus  
abibit.

Reus omnes de se loquentes audire videtur.

Boves per dolum amotas Mercurius Phoebo  
minanti reddidit.

Pontem in Arare faciendum Caesar curat.

Discite ; eunt anni more fluentis aquae.

Non est injussu Imperatoris, id est Dei, de  
statione vitae decedendum.

Venator sequitur fugientia, capta relinquit ;

Gloria pugnantes vincere major erit.

Incedis per ignes suppositos cineri doloso.

Delenda est Carthago.

Serves iturum Caesarem in ultimos

Orbis Britannos.

Jacentem regiam vultu sereno Cleopatra  
aspexit.

Phoebe ego te dicam certa metuende  
sagitta.

Septima lux aderat non exhibitura se-  
quentem.

Impiae non tangenda rates transiliunt vada.

Omnes una manet nox, et calcanda semel  
via leti est.

Senectutem omnes sperant ; eandem ac-  
cusant adeptam.

Veritas et Justitia vel Amicitiae sunt anteponenda.

Theramenes conjectus in carcerem venenum ut sitiens obduxit.

Jam tua laesuro subtrahe colla jugo.

Nihil agenti dies longus est.

Nihil agendo homines male agere discunt.

Sperne voluptates; nocet empta dolore voluptas.

Animo cupienti nihil satis festinatur.

Ne deliberando occasionem datam perderis.

Flamma recens sparsā saepe resedit aquā.

Neglecta solent incendia sumere vires.

Omnia non properanti clara certaue erunt, festinatio improvida est et caeca.

Sublatis studiorum pretiis, etiam studia pereunt.

Temeritas est florentis aetatis, prudentia senescentis.

Agendo tu optime brevissimeque respondebis.

Justum ac tenacem propositi virum

Non civium ardor prava jubentium,

Non vultus instantis tyranni

Mente quatit solida.

**Miscellaneous Sentences.**

Britanniae situm populosque multi scriptores memoraverunt. Unum latus vergit ad Hispaniam atque orientem solem. Pars ejus meridionalis Gallis conspicitur. Septentrionalia ejus vasto atque aperto mari pulsantur. Formam totius insulae Livius et Fabius auctores bipenni assimilaverunt.

En! jam prima fere pars est exacta laboris,  
Cumque illa finem parte libellus habet.

Fame coacta vulpes uvam alta in vinea  
pendentem appetebat, summis saliens viribus.  
Tangere autem non potuit. Tunc inquit  
discedens, 'Nondum est matura: nolo acerbam sumere.'

Sollicitanda tamen tellus; pulvisque movendus;

Et jam maturis metuendus Jupiter uvis.

Samnites Romanos, T. Veturio et Sp. Postumio Consulibus, apud Furculas Caudinas angustiis locorum conclusos ingenti dedecore vicerunt, et sub jugum miserunt.

Gutta cavat lapidem, consumitur annulus  
usu;

Et teritur pressa vomer aduncus humo.



An Romulus ille pastores et convenas eloquentia congregavit, aut finitimorum vim repressit? Nonne consilio potius et sapientia singulari haec fecit?

Este procul, lites, et amarae proelia linguae;  
Dulcibus est verbis mollis alendus amor.

Ipse animi discessus a corpore fit sine dolore, et fit plerumque sine sensu, nonnunquam etiam cum voluptate.

Stat sua cuique dies; breve et irreparabile  
tempus

Omnibus est vitae: sed famam extendere  
factis

Hoc virtutis opus.

Minime sibi quisque notus est, et difficillime de se quisque sentit.

Terra salutiferas herbas, eademque nocentes  
Nutrit; et urticae proxima saepe rosa est.

Virtus nec eripi nec surripi potest unquam,  
neque incendio neque naufragio amittitur.

Insere nunc Meliboeae piros, pone ordine  
vites;

Ite meae, felix quondam pecus, ite capellae.  
Non ego vos posthac, viridi projectus in antro,  
Conspiciam.

Conscientia bene actae vitae, multorumque bene factorum recordatio jucundissima est.

Jam glacialis hiemps squalentia protulit ora,  
Terraque marmoreo candida facta gelu  
est :

Nix jacet ; et jactam neque Sol pluviaeque  
resolvunt,

Indurat Boreas, perpetuamque facit.

Saepe sonant moti glacie pendente capilli,  
Et nitet inducto candida barba gelu :

Udaque consistunt formam servantia testae  
Vina ; nec hausta meri, sed data frusta  
bibunt.

Cnaeus Julius Agricola, vetere et illustri  
colonia ortus, utrumque avum nobilem habuit.  
Prima in juvena studium philosophiae acriter  
hausit. Prudentia matris incensum animum  
coercuit.

Divitis audita est cui non opulentia  
Croesi ?

Ille tamen vitam captus ab hoste tulit.

Ludibrio fratris Remus novos transiliit  
muros. Inde ab irato Romulo interfectus  
est. Ita solus potitus est imperio Romulus.  
Condita urbs conditoris nomine appellatur.

Interea crescat dirae robiginis expers,  
Nec vitio caeli palleat aegra seges,  
Et neque deficiat macie, neque pinguior  
aequo

Divitiis pereat luxuriosa suis ;  
Et careant loliis oculos vitiantibus agri,  
Nec sterilis culto surgat avena loco.

Vivit edax vultur, ducensque per aëra gyros  
Miluus, et pluviae graculus auctor aquae.  
Vivit et armiferae cornix invisæ Minervæ,  
Illa quidem saeculis vix moritura novem.  
Occidit ille loquax, humanae vocis imago,  
Psittacus, extremo munus ab orbe datum.

Num potest esse bonus imperator sine usu  
rei militaris, aut sine scientia regionum ter-  
restrium aut maritimarum?

Modis animalia miris  
Trunca pedum primo, mox et stridentia  
pennis,  
Miscentur, tenuemque magis magis aëra  
carpunt.  
Donec, ut aestivis effusus nubibus imber,  
Erupere.

Muscae effusum mel vident ; advolant ;  
pascuntur. At mox adhaerent, et revolare  
nequeunt. Heu miseram, inquit, vicem

nostram! Cibus iste dulcis dolose nos allexit,  
nunc crudeliter nos perimit.

Surgamus: solet esse gravis cantantibus  
umbra;

Ite domum saturae, venit Hesperus, ite  
capellae.

Romani Sabinique in media valle redintegrant praelium. Tum Sabinae mulieres, crinibus passis scissaque veste, ausae sunt se inter tela volantia inferre, hinc patres hinc viros orantes. Movet res quum multitudinem tum duces. Silentium et repentina fit quies. Inde duces prodeunt, nec pacem modo sed civitatem unam ex duabus faciunt, regnum consociant, imperium omne conferunt Romam.

Luna plena maritimos aestus maximos in Oceano efficit; eaque res Romanis erat incognita. Itaque uno tempore longas naves aestus complevit, et onerarias tempestas afflictabat.

Passibus ambiguis Fortuna volubilis errat,

Et manet in nullo certa tenaxque loco:

Sed modo laeta manet, modo vultus sumit  
acerbos,

Et tantum constans in levitate sua est.

Ne multa legeris, sed multum. Onerat

enim discentem turba, non instruit ; multoque melius est paucis auctoribus te tradere, quam errare per multos.

Ille deū vitam accipiet, divisque videbit  
Permixtos heroas ; et ipse videbitur illis ;  
Pacatumque reget patriis virtutibus orbem.  
At tibi prima, puer, nullo munuscula cultu  
Errantes hederas passim cum baccare tellus,  
Mixtaque ridenti colocasia fundet acantho.  
Occidet et serpens ; et fallax herba veneni  
Occidet ; Assyrium vulgo nascetur amo-  
mum.

Molli paullatim flavescet campus arista,  
Incultisque rubens pendebit sentibus uva ;  
Et durae quercus sudabunt roscida mella.  
Cedet et ipse mari vector ; nec nautica  
pinus  
Mutabit merces : omnis feret omnia tellus.  
Non rastros patietur humus, non vinea  
falcem ;  
Robustus quoque jam tauris juga solvet  
arator.

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## VOCABULARY.

### A.

**ab** or **ā**, *prep. governing abl. from, by.*

**abdo**, -dīdi, -dītum, *verb, 3, compd. of do, I hide.*

**abduco**, -dūxi, -duotum, *verb, 3, compd. of duco, I lead away.*

**abeo**, -ire, -ivi or -ii, -itum, *verb anom., compd. of eo, I go away.*

**abest**. See **absum**.

**abibo**. See **abeo**.

**abnuo**, -nui, -nuitum or -nūtum, *verb, 3, I deny, refuse.*

**ablātum**. See **aufero**.

**abstūli**. See **aufero**.

**absum**, -fui, -esse, *verb, compd. of sum, I am absent.*

**ac**, *conj. and; after simul and some other words, as; after aliud and some other words, than.*

**Acadēmia**, -ae, *subst. f. fem.; 1. the Academy (a piece of land near Athens, planted with olive trees, where Plato taught); 2. the Philosophy of the Academy.*

**acanthūs**, -i, *subst. 2, masc. a plant called bear's-foot.*

**accipio**, -cēpi, -ceptum, *verb, 3, compd. of capio, I receive.*

**accuso**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb, 1, I accuse.*

**acer**, **acris**, **acrib**, *adj. (see L. P. § 33), sharp, fierce, brave, eager.*

**acerbus**, -a, -um, *adj. sour, unripe, harsh, sad.*

**Achillēs**, *subst., irregularly declined; see L. P. p. 121; masc. Achilles (a Grecian hero who fought at Troy).*

**acquirō**, -quisivi, -quisitum, *verb, 3, compd. of quaero, I obtain.*

**acriter**, *adv. sharply, eagerly. See acer.*

**actus**. See **ago**.

**acūtūs**, -a, -um, *adj. sharp-pointed, acute, clever, keen, shrill.*

**ad**, *prep. governing accus. to, at.*

**addūco**, -dūxi, -duotum, *verb, 3, compd. of duco, I lead or bring to or towards.*

**adeo**, -ivi or -ii, -ire, -itum, *verb anom., compd. of eo, I go to, I approach.*

**adep̄tus**. See **adipiscor**. *Used also in Passive sense—gained, reached. See L. P. p. 52, note.*

**aderam**. See **adsum**.

**adēs**. See **adsum**.

**adhaereo**, -haesi, -haesum, *verb, 2, compd. of haereo, I stick to, I am joined to.*

**adhibeo**, -ui, -itum, *verb, 2, compd. of habeo, I bring to, I apply, I use.*

**adipiscor**, **adeptus**, *verb dep. 3, I get possession of, I gain, I get (after trying or waiting for).*

**adire**. See **adeo**.

**adjūvo**, -jūvi, -jūtum, *verb, 1, compd. of juvo, I assist.*

**admiror**, -ātus, *verb dep. 1, compd. of miror, I admire or wonder at.*

**admitto**, -misi, -missum, *verb, 3, compd. of mitto, I send to, I allow, I admit.*

**adstringo**, -strinxi, -strictum, *verb, 3, compd. of stringo, I bind close, I tighten.*

**adsum**, -fui, -esse, *verb.* *compd.* of *sum*, I am present.  
**āduncūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* curved.  
**advēnio**, -vēni, -ventum, *verb.* 4, *compd.* of *venio*, I come to, I approach.  
**adversōr**, -ātus, *verb.* *dep.* 1, I oppose.  
**adversūs**, -a, -um, (1), *part.* of *adverto*, used as *adj.* turned towards, opposite, contrary, adverse; 'res adversae,' adversity.  
**adversūs** (2), *prep.* governing *accus.* towards, against.  
**adverto**, -verti, -versum, *verb.* 3, *compd.* of *verto*, I turn towards (*transitive*).  
**advōlo**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1, *compd.* of *volo*, I fly to.  
**aedifico**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1, I build.  
**Aedui**, -ōrum, *subst.* 2, *plur.* the Aedui (a tribe of Gaul).  
**aegēr**, *aegra*, *aegrum*, *adj.* sick, feeble.  
**Aenēās**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *masc.* (see L. P. § 18), Aeneas (a Trojan hero).  
**ānēnūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* brazen.  
**aequītās**, -ātis, *subst.* 3, *fem.* justice, courtesy, calmness.  
**aequōr**, -ōris, *subst.* 3, *neut.* a level surface, the sea.  
**aequūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* 1, level; 2, just or fair; 3, calm or tranquil.  
**āēr**, *āēris* (*accus.* *āērā*), *subst.* 3, *masc.* the air.  
**aes**, *aeris*, *subst.* 3, *neut.* brass or copper.  
**aestās**, -ātis, *subst.* 3, *fem.* summer.  
**aestivūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* summer-like, summer.  
**aestūs**, -ūs, *subst.* 4, *masc.* 1, heat; 2, the tide.  
**aetās**, -ātis, *subst.* 3, *fem.* life, age, time.  
**aeternūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* eternal, everlasting.  
**afflicto**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1, I toss to and fro, harass, dash to pieces.

**afflātūs**, -ūs, *subst.* 4, *masc.* 1, a breath or blast; 2, inspiration.  
**Āgāmemnōn**, -ōnis, *subst.* 3, *masc.* Agamemnon (king of Mycēnae in Greece, commander of the Greek forces before Troy).  
**āgēr**, *āgri*, *subst.* 2, *masc.* a field, land.  
**aggrēdior**, -gressus, *verb.* *dep.* 3, 1, I approach; 2, I attack; 3, I undertake.  
**āgito**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1, I drive about, I toss or shake.  
**agnūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* a lamb.  
**āgo**, *ēgi*, *actum*, *verb.* 3, 1, I lead; 2, I drive; 3, I act or do; 4, I pass or spend (time).  
**Agriōla**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *masc.* 1, a husbandman or farmer; 2, Agricola (*prop. name*; a Roman general who conquered Britain and ruled it for seven years, A. D. 78-84).  
**āgrīcultūra**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* agriculture.  
**Ajax**, *Ājācis*, *subst.* 3, *masc.* Ajax (a Greek hero who fought at Troy).  
**albūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* white.  
**Alcīdēs**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *masc.* (L. P. § 18), descendant of Alcēus, Hercules.  
**aliās**, *adv.* at another time.  
**āliēnūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* belonging to another, foreign, strange.  
**āliquando**, *adv.* sometimes.  
**āliquis**, -quā, -quid, *pron. indef.* (L. P. § 38 (9). 3), some one, somebody, any one, something.  
**āliūs**, -a, -ud, *adj.* (L. P. § 34), 1, other; 2, different. *When it occurs in two consecutive clauses, the first alius may often be rendered one or some, the second another or others.*  
**allīcio**, -lexi, -lectum, *verb.* 3, I entice.  
**ālō**, *alui*, *ālītum* or *altum*, *verb.* 3, I nourish, feed.  
**altēr**, *altēra*, *altērū*, *adj.* (L. P.

- § 34), one of two, one, the other.
- alternūs, -a, -um, adj.** alternate, one after another, by turns.
- altūs, -a, -um, adj., 1.** high, lofty; 2. deep.
- āmārūs, -a, -um, adj.** bitter.
- ambigūūs, -a, -um, adj.** doubtful, changeable.
- ambō, ambae, ambō, adj.** both.
- ambūlo, -āvi, -ātum, verb, 1, I** walk.
- amicōe, adv.** kindly, in a friendly way, cheerfully.
- amicitia, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** friendship.
- amicūs, -i, subst. 2, masc.** a friend.
- amitto, amisi, amissum, verb, 3, compd. of mitto, I** lose.
- amnis, -is, subst. 3, masc.** a river.
- āmo, -āvi, -ātum, verb, 1, I** love.
- āmōmum, -i, subst. 2, neut.** balsam (an aromatic herb or shrub).
- āmōveo, -mōvi, -mōtum, verb, 2, compd. of moveo, I** move away, I remove.
- āmōr, -ōris, subst. 3, masc.** love.
- amplūs, adv. (comparative of rare positive amplē),** more, longer, further.
- amplūs, -a, -um, adj., 1** great, spacious, roomy; 2, strong, violent; 3. splendid, famous.
- ān, interrog. part., conj. or adv. (see p. 32),** whether, or.
- angūs, -is, subst. 3, masc.** a snake.
- angustiae, -arum, subst. 1, fem. (used only in plur.),** a narrow pass, a defile.
- angustūs, -a, -um, adj.** narrow, pinching, difficult.
- ānimāl, -ālis, subst. 3, neut.** an animal.
- ānimōsūs, -a, -um, adj.** spirited, brave.
- ānimūs, -i, subst. 2, masc., 1.** the mind; 2. courage.
- annūlūs, -i, subst. 2, masc.** a ring.
- annūs, -i, subst. 2, masc.** the year.
- annuūs, -a, -um, adj.** yearly.
- ansēr, -ēris, subst. 3, masc.** a goose.
- antē, 1. prep. governing accus.** before; 2. *adv.* before, formerly.
- antēpōno, -pōsui, -pōsitum, verb, 3, compd. of pono, I** place before, I prefer.
- antrum, -i, subst. 2, neut.** a cave.
- āpēr, āpri, subst. 2, masc.** a bear.
- āpērio, apēriui, apertum, verb, 4, I** open.
- āpertus, -a, -um, part. of aperio, used also as adj.** open.
- appāreo, -parui, -paritum, verb, 2, I** appear, I am seen or proved.
- appello, -āvi, -ātum, verb, 1, I** address, I implore, I call.
- appēto, -petivi, -petitum, verb, 3, I** strive after, I long for.
- Appiūs, -i, subst. 2, masc.** Appius (a Roman proper name).
- Appiūs, -a, -um, adj.** Appian (i.e. made by Appius).
- apto, -āvi, -ātum, verb, 1, I** fit, I adapt, I apply or adjust, I put on.
- aptūs, -a, -um, adj.** fit, suitable.
- āpūd, prep. governing accus.** among, amidst, with (in the sense of French chez).
- āquā, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** water.
- aquīla, -ae, subst. 1, fem., 1.** an eagle; 2. the eagle (i.e. the standard of the Roman army).
- Ārār, Ārāris, subst. 3, masc.** the Saone (a river in Gaul).
- ārātor, -ōris, subst. 3, masc.** a ploughman; as *adj.* ploughing.
- ārātrum, -i, subst. 2, neut.** a plough.
- Ārātūs, -i, subst. 2, masc.** Aratus. (There were two celebrated men of this name, 1. a Greek poet who wrote a work on astronomy, 2. a Greek general.)
- arbōr, -ōris, subst. 3, fem.** a tree.
- ardeo, arsi, arsum, verb, 2; 1.** I take fire, I burn, I glow; 2. I am eager, I desire vehemently or earnestly.



**ardör, -ōris, subst. 3, masc.** a flame, heat, eagerness.  
**ardūus, -a, -um, adj., 1.** steep; 2. difficult.  
**arēnā, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** sand.  
**āridūs, -a, -um, adj.** dry.  
**aristā, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** an ear of corn.  
**armā, -ōrum, subst. 2, neut. (only used in plur.), 1.** arms; 2. implements or equipments of any kind.  
**armātūs, -a, -um, part. of armo, used as adj.** armed.  
**armifēr, -fēra, -fērum, adj.** arm-bearing, armed, warlike.  
**ars, artis, subst. 3, fem.** art, skill.  
**arsi.** See ardeo.  
**ārundō, -inis, subst. 3, fem., 1.** a reed; 2. an arrow; 3. a flute (these things being made of reeds).  
**arx, arcis, subst. 3, fem., 1.** a citadel, or fortress; 2. a height or peak; 3. the heavens.  
**Ascōniūs, -i, subst. 1, masc.** Ascanius (son of Aeneas).  
**Āsiā, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** Asia.  
**aspectūs, -ūs, subst. 4, masc., 1.** the sight or glance; 2. the aspect or appearance.  
**aspicio, aspexi, aspectum, verb, 3.** I behold, I see, I look at.  
**assēquor, -sēcūtus, verb, 3, dep.** I overtake, I obtain.  
**assimūlo, -āvi, -ātum, verb, 1; 1.** I compare; 2. I imitate, I pretend.  
**Assyriūs, -a, -um, adj.** Assyrian, Eastern.  
**astrōlōgiā, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** astronomy.  
**astrum, -i, subst. 2, neut.** a star.  
**āt, conj.** but.  
**āter, atra, atrum, adj.** black.  
**Āthēnae, -arum, subst. 1, fem. (plur. only), Athens.**  
**atquē, conj.** and.  
**ātrox, -ōcis, adj. (like felix), 1.** dark, gloomy; 2. savage, fierce; 3. dreadful, disastrous.

**attollo (no perf. or sup.), verb 3, compd. of tollo, I raise up, I lift.**  
**autōr, -ōris, subst. 3, masc.** an author, a founder (of a city or state), an adviser, a pattern, a prophet or harbinger.  
**autōritas, -ātis, subst. 3, fem.** authority, advice, power, dignity, weight or influence.  
**audax, -ācis, adj. (like felix), bold.**  
**audeo, ausūs, verb, 2, semi-dep. (L. P. § 73), I dare.**  
**audio, -ivi, -itum, verb, 4, I hear.**  
**aufēro, abstūli, ablātum, verb anom., compd. of fero, I take away, I carry off, I remove.**  
**augūrium, -i, subst. 2, neut.** augury, divination, prophecy.  
**aurā, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** a gale or breeze.  
**aureūs, -a, -um, adj.** golden.  
**auris, -is, subst. 3, fem.** the ear.  
**aurōrā, -ae, subst. 1, fem., 1.** the dawn, the morning; 2. Aurora (the goddess of morning).  
**aurum, -i, subst. 2, neut.** gold.  
**ausūs.** See audeo.  
**aut, conj.** or; when there are two, the first is often either, the second or.  
**autem, conj. (never placed first in a sentence) but, however, moreover.**  
**autumnūs, -i, subst. 2, masc.** autumn.  
**auxilium, -i, subst. 2, neut., 1.** help, aid; 2. auxiliaries (in a military sense).  
**āvārūs, -a, -um, adj.** covetous, greedy.  
**āvēnā, -ae, subst. 1, fem., 1.** oats; 2. a shepherd's pipe or flute.  
**āvis, -is, subst. 3, fem.** a bird.  
**āvōlo, -āvi, -ātum, verb, 1, compd. of volo, I fly away.**  
**āvūs, -i, subst. 2, masc. 1.** a grandfather; 2. a forefather or ancestor.

## B.

**baccā, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** a berry.

**bacoār, -āris, subst. 3, neut.** an aromatic plant.

**barbā, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** a beard.

**beātūs, -a, -um, adj.** (*properly part. of the verb beo, I bless*), blessed, happy.

**bellum, -i, subst. 2, neut.** war.

**bēluā, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** a beast, animal.

**bēnē, adv.** well.

**bēnēfacio, -feci, -factum, v. 3, compd. of facio, I benefit or do good to.**

**bēnēficiūm, -i, subst. 2, neut.** a kindness.

**bēnēvolēntia, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** good-will.

**bēnēvolūs, -a, -um, adj.** (L. P. § 36), benevolent, friendly.

**bībo, bibi, bibitum, verb. 3, I drink.**

**bīni, -ae, -a, adj.** (*distributive numeral, used only in plur.*, see L. P. p. 129), two a-piece, two and two. *With substantives that have a plural only, as castra, it is used to mean simply two.*

**bīpennīs, -is, subst. 3, fem.** an axe.

**bōnum, -i, subst. 2, neut.** a blessing; *in plur.* bona, goods, property.

**bōnūs, -a, -um, adj.** (see L. P. § 36), good.

**Bōrēās, -ae, subst. 1, masc.** the North-wind.

**bōs, bōvis, subst. 3, com.** (L. P. N. E. third declen.), an ox or cow.

**brēvis, -e, adj.** short, brief.

**brēvītās, -ātis, subst. 3, fem.** shortness.

**brēviter, adv.** briefly.

**Britanni, -ōrum, subst. 2, masc.** the Britons.

**Britanniā, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** Britain.

**Brundūsium, -i, subst. 2, neut.** Brundisium (*a town on the Italian coast, now Brindisi*).

**Brūtūs, -i, subst. 2, masc.** Brutus. (*There were several celebrated Romans of this name.*)

**būbulcūs, -i, subst. 2, masc., 1, a ploughman; 2, a herdsman.**

## C.

**cādo, cecidi, cāsum, verb. 3, I fall.**  
**caecūs, -a, -um, adj., 1, blind; 2, dark.**

**caedo, cecidi, caesum, verb. 3, I cut off or cut down, I strike, beat, or flog, I kill.**

**caelum, -i, subst. 2, neut.** the sky, heaven; climate, weather.

**Caesār, Caesāris, subst. 3, masc.** Caesar (*a title borne by the Roman emperors; when the word is used alone, the first Roman emperor, Caius Julius Caesar, is meant*).

**caespēs, caespītis, subst. 3, masc.** (*also spelt caepes*), turf.

**Caiūs, -i, subst. 2, masc.** Caius (*a Roman proper name*).

**calcār, calcāris, subst. 3, neut., 1, a spur; 2, an incitement or stimulus.**

**calco, -āvi, -ātum, verb. 1; 1, I tread or trample upon; 2, I scorn; 3, I pass over.**

**cāleo, -ui, verb. 2, I am hot, I glow.**

**cāligo, -inis, subst. 3, fem.** darkness.

**cālix, -icis, subst. 3, masc.** a cup.

**Cāmēnā, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** a Muse.

**campūs, -i, subst. 2, masc.** a plain.

**cancōr, canori, subst. 2, masc.** a crab.

**candidūs, -a, -um, adj.** white, fair.

**cānis, canis, subst. 3, com.** a dog.

**cāno, cecini, cantum, verb. 3, I sing.**

**cānōrūs, -a, -um, adj.** musical, tuneful, melodious.

**canto, -āvi, -ātum, verb. 1, I sing.**

**cānūs, -a, -um, adj.** hoary, grey, white.

**cāpellā, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** a goat.

- căpillūs, -i, subst. 2, masc.** a hair (*in plur.* locks of hair or the hair.)
- căpio, cēpi, captum, verb, 3, I** take, I catch.
- captivūs, -i, subst. 2, masc.** a prisoner, a captive.
- căpūt, căpitis, subst. 3, neut.** the head.
- carbō, -ōnis, subst. 3, masc., coal.**
- carcēr, -ēris, subst. 3, masc. 1.** a prison; 2. (*usually in plur.*) the starting point in a race-course.
- căreo, -ui, verb, 2, I** want, I am without.
- cărină, -ae, subst. 1, fem., 1.** the keel of a boat; 2. a boat or ship.
- căritās, -ātis, subst. 3, fem., 1.** dearness or high price; 2. esteem, high regard, love.
- carmēn, carminis, subst. 3, neut.** a song, a poem, an ode.
- cărō, carnis, subst. 3, fem.** flesh.
- carpo, carpsi, carptum, verb, 3, 1.** I pluck or gather; 2. I enjoy, spend, use; 3. I tread upon or pass over; 4. I wear away, weaken.
- Carthāgo, -inis, subst. 3, fem.** Carthage (*a city on the north coast of Africa*).
- cășă, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** a cottage.
- cășeūs, -i, subst. 2, masc.** cheese.
- Castōr, -ōris, subst. 3, masc.** Castor (*one of the Dioscuri or Twin-deities, sons of Jupiter, brother of Pollux*).
- castră, -ōrum, subst. 2, neut. (plur.),** a camp.
- căsūs, casūs, subst. 4, masc.** a chance, an accident, an event.
- Căto, -ōnis, subst. 3, masc.** Cato (*a name borne by several celebrated Romans*).
- Caudinūs, -a, -um, adj.** Caudine (*i. e. belonging to or near to Caudium, a small town in Samnium*).
- causă, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** a cause or reason.
- căvo, -ăvi, -ătum, verb, 1, I** hold out.
- căcidi.** See **cădo**.
- căcīni.** See **căno**.
- cădo, cessi, cessum, verb, 3, I** yield, I retire, I withdraw.
- călăbăr, -bris, -bre, adj. (L. P. § 33 c), 1.** populous, much frequented, abounding in; 2. famous, celebrated.
- călăr, călăris, călără, adj. (L. P. § 33 c), swift.**
- călăritās, -ātis, subst. 3, fem.** speed, swiftness.
- călo, -ăvi, -ătum, verb, 1, I** conceal.
- călsūs, -a, -um, adj.** high, lofty, elevated.
- cănă, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** a supper or dinner.
- căno, -ăvi, -ătum, verb, 1, I** sup or dine.
- censōr, -ōris, subst. 3, masc.** a censor (*the title of a high office at Rome; there were two censors, elected once in five years, though not holding office for the whole of that period*).
- centēsīmūs, -a, -um, adj. (ord. num.)** hundredth.
- centum, indecl. numeral adj.** a hundred.
- cēpi.** See **capio**.
- Cērēs, Cērēris, subst. 3, fem. 1.** Ceres (*the goddess of corn and of agriculture*); 2. corn.
- cerno, crēvi, crētum, verb, 3; 1.** I discern, perceive, see; 2. I decide or decree.
- certūs, -a, -um, adj. (originally part. of cerno),** certain, fixed, sure, trustworthy.
- caespes.** See **caespes**.
- cătērus, -a, -um, adj.** the other.
- cībūs, i, subst. 2, masc.** food.
- cingo, cinxi, cinctum, verb, 3, I** surround, gird, encircle, inclose, crown.
- cīnis, cinēris, subst. 3, com.** a ciner. *In plur.* cineres, 1. ashes;

2. the ashes or remains of a person after death.
- circā** or **circum**, (1) *adv.* and (2) *prep.* governing *accus.* around, round about, near.
- cītātūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* (properly *part. of cīto*), hurried, quick, rapid.
- cīto**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1; 1. I set in motion, I move quickly or violently; 2. I summon.
- civīs**, *civīs*, *subst.* 3, *com.* a citizen.
- cīvītās**, -ātīs, *subst.* 3, *fem.*, 1. citizenship; 2. a state or city.
- clārūs**, -a, -um, *adj.*, 1. clear, bright; 2. manifest, plain; 3. famous.
- classis**, -īs, *subst.* 3, *fem.*, 1. a fleet; 2. a class.
- Claudiūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* Claudius (a Roman name).
- claudo**, **clausi**, **clausum**, *verb.* 3, I close or shut; I conclude, end; I surround or inclose; I shut off.
- claudūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* lame.
- clāvā**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* a club or cudgel.
- clēmentia**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* mercy.
- Cleōpātrā**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* Cleopatra (a queen of Egypt, conquered by Augustus at the naval battle of Actium, B. C. 31).
- Cnaeūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* Cnaeus (a Roman name).
- coactūs**. See **cogo**.
- coēgi**. See **cogo**.
- coēroeo**, -ui, -itum, *verb.* 2, I restrain.
- coetūs**, -ūs, *subst.* 4, *masc.* an assemblage, a crowd, a company.
- cōgito**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1, I consider, I reflect upon, I think.
- cognītūs**. See **cognosco**.
- cognosco**, -nōvi, -nītum, *verb.* 3, I learn, I acquaint myself with, I examine, I recognise. *The perf. cognovi is used as a pres. I know.*
- cōgo**, **coēgi**, **coactum**, *v.* 3, *compd.* of **ago**, I bring together, I collect, I compel.
- collātūs**. See **confero**.
- collēgā**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *masc.* a colleague, a partner.
- collum**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* the neck.
- cōlo**, **cōlui**, **cultum**, *verb.* 3; 1. I cultivate or till; 2. I dwell in or inhabit; 3. I regard or care for, I honour or reverence.
- cōlōcāsium**, -i (or **cōlōcāsia**, -ae), *subst.* 2, *neut.* (or 1, *fem.*) a magnificent Egyptian plant, something like a lily.
- cōlōniā**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* a colony.
- cōlōnūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.*, 1. a farmer; 2. an inhabitant.
- cōlumna**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* a column or pillar.
- cōmēs**, **comītis**, *subst.* 3, *com.* a companion.
- cōmētēs**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *masc.* (L. P. § 18), a comet.
- commeātūs**, -ūs, *subst.* 4, *masc.* provisions or supplies. (*The original meaning of the word is a going backwards and forwards; and it has other meanings derived from this.*)
- commendo**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1, I commend.
- commentātio**, -ōnis, *subst.* 3, *fem.* a studying, a preparation for.
- commōdum**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* an advantage or convenience.
- commūnis**, -e, *adj.* common.
- compleo**, -plēvi, -plētum, *verb.* 2, I fill up, I complete.
- cōnātūs**, -ūs, *subst.* 4, *masc.* an effort, attempt, or undertaking, effort or earnestness.
- concēdo**, -cessi, -cessum, *verb.* 3, *compd.* of **cedo**, 1. I yield or submit to, I grant; 2. I withdraw, I go.
- concido**, -cidi, *verb.* 3, *compd.* of **cado**, I fall down.
- concido**, -cidi, -cisum, *verb.* 3,

- compd. of caedo*, I cut to pieces, I destroy, I ruin.
- conclūdo**, -clūsi, -clūsum, *verb*, 3, *compd. of claudo*, I conclude; I shut in, enclose.
- condisco**, -didici, *verb*, 3, *compd. of disco*, I learn thoroughly or carefully.
- conditōr**, -ōris, *subst.* 3, *masc.* a founder or builder.
- condo**, -didi, -ditum, *verb*, 3, *compd. of do*, 1. I found, I build; 2. I bury; 3. I hide.
- confectus**. See **conficio**.
- confēro**, **contūli**, **collatum**, *verb anom.*, *compd. of fero*, I bring together, I collect, I contribute; I compare.
- conficio**, -fēci, -fectum, *verb*, 3, *compd. of facio*, I complete, I accomplish, I finish.
- confido**, -fisu, *verb*, 3, *compd. of fido*, (see *L. P.* § 73), I trust, I confide in.
- congēlo**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb*, 1; 1. I cause to freeze, I congeal, I harden; 2. I freeze.
- congrēgo**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb*, 1, I assemble, I collect together.
- conijcio**, -jēci, -jectum, *verb*, 3, *compd. of jacio*, I cast, hurl, throw.
- conjungo**, -junxi, -junctum, *verb*, 3, *compd. of jungo*, I join together.
- conscientiā**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* consciousness, conscience.
- conscio**, -scivi, *verb*, 4, *compd. of scio*, I am conscious of.
- consciūs**, -a, -um, *adj.*, 1. conscious; 2. (as *subst.*), an accomplice.
- considero**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb*, 1, I consider, I contemplate.
- consilium**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.*, 1. deliberation, counsel, advice; 2. purpose or plan; 3. wisdom.
- consisto**, -stiti, -stitum, *verb*, 3, *compd. of sisto*, I stand still, I consist.
- consōcio**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb*, 1, *compd. of socio*, I mingle or join together.
- conspicio**, -spexi, -spectum, *verb*, 3, I behold.
- constans**, -tis, *adj. (prop. part. of consto)*, firm, steadfast, constant, consistent.
- consto**, -stiti, -ātum, *verb*, 1, *compd. of sto*, I stand firm, I endure. *In 3rd pers.*, it costs; it is settled; it is certain.
- consul**, **consulis**, *subst.* 3, *masc.* a consul. (*At Rome after the expulsion of the kings, two chief magistrates were chosen every year, called 'consuls'; and the years were reckoned by their names, events being described as having taken place in the consulship of such and such men.*)
- consulātus**, -ūs, *subst.* 4, *masc.* the consulship.
- consumo**, -sumpsi, -sumptum, *verb*, 3, *compd. of sumo*, I consume or destroy, I waste, I spend.
- contendo**, -tendi, -tentum, *verb*, 3; 1. I strive for; 2. I go or march towards, I hasten; 3. I contend or dispute.
- contingo**, -tigi, -tactum, *verb*, 3, *compd. of tango*, 1. I touch, border upon, reach or stretch as far as; 2. *In 3rd pers.* it happens, it falls to one's lot.
- contrā**, *adv.*, and *prep. governing accus.*, 1. *adv.* opposite, on the other hand; 2. *prep.* against.
- contrāriūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* opposite, contrary.
- convēnā**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *com.* a stranger, usually in plural, a multitude or collection of strangers.
- convēnio**, -vēni, -ventum, *verb*, 4, *compd. of venio*, I meet, I suit.
- convoco**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb*, 1, *compd. of voco*, I call together, I convolve.

**oōpiā**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* 1. plenty, abundance; 2. in *plur.* forces, troops.  
**oōram**, *prep.* governing *ablat.* in the presence of.  
**ōōrinthūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *fem.* Corinth (a celebrated city situated upon the Isthmus that joins the Peloponnese or Morea to Northern Greece).  
**oornix**, -icis, *subst.* 3, *fem.* a crow.  
**oornū**, -us, *subst.* 4, *neut.* a horn.  
**oorōno**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1, I crown.  
**oorvūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* a raven.  
**oorpūs**, -ōris, *subst.* 3, *neut.* a body.  
**orās**, *adv.* to-morrow.  
**orēdo**, *credīdi*, *credītum*, *verb.* 3, I trust, I believe.  
**oreo**, *creāvi*, *creātum*, *verb.* 1, I create.  
**oresco**, *crēvi*, *crētum*, *verb.* 3, I grow, thrive, increase.  
**orimēn**, *crimīnis*, *subst.* 3, *neut.*, 1. a charge or accusation; a fault, offence, crime.  
**orīnis**, -is, *subst.* 3, *masc.* hair.  
**Croesūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* Croesus (a king of Lydia, celebrated for his riches).  
**orūdēlītēr**, *adv.* cruelly.  
**quīvis**. See *quīvis*.  
**culpā**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* a fault.  
**culpo**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1, I blame.  
**cultūrā**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* culture, cultivation.  
**cultūs**. See *colo*.  
**cultūs**, -ūs, *subst.* 4, *masc.*, 1. culture, cultivation; 2. ornament, dress.  
**cum**, *prep.* governing *ablat.* with.  
**cunctūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* all.  
**cūpīdo**, -īnis, *subst.* 3, *fem.*, 1. desire, eagerness, longing; 2. *masc.* Cupid.  
**cūpio**, -īvi or -ii, -ītum, *verb.* 3, I desire, I long for, I wish.

**oūr**, *conj.* why.  
**oūrā**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* care.  
**oūrīā**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* the Senate house.  
**oūro**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1, I care, I take care or see that a thing is done.  
**curro**, *oūcurri*, *cursum*, *verb.* 3, I run.  
**currūs**, -ūs, *subst.* 4, *masc.* a chariot.  
**cursūs**, -ūs, *subst.* 4, *masc.* a running, a course, way or path.  
**custōdio**, -īvi, -ītum, *verb.* 4, I guard, I protect, I watch.  
**cygnūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* a swan.  
**cymbā**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* a boat.

## D.

**dāmā**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *com.* a deer.  
**Dāmōētās**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *masc.* Damoetas (a proper name of a man).  
**dātus**. See *do*.  
**dē**, *prep.* governing *ablat.*, 1. from; 2. concerning.  
**dēā**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* a goddess.  
**dēbeo**, -ui, -ītum, *verb.* 2, I owe, I ought.  
**dēcēdo**, -cessi, -cessum, *verb.* 3, *compd.* of *cedo*, I depart.  
**dēcēt**, *impers. verb.* 2, it is seemly, it becomes.  
**dēcīdo**, -cīdi, *verb.* 3, *compd.* of *cado*, I fall down.  
**dēcōrus**, -a, -um, *adj.* seemly, suitable, handsome, honourable.  
**dēcūs**, -ōris, *subst.* 3, *neut.* ornament, honour, glory.  
**dēcūtio**, -cussi, -cussum, *verb.* 3, I shake off, I strike off.  
**dēdēcūs**, -ōris, *subst.* 3, *neut.* disgrace, dishonour.  
**dēdi**. See *do*.  
**deero**. See *desum*.  
**dēfīcio**, -fēcī, -fectum, *verb.* 3, *compd.* of *facio*, I cease, I fail, I abandon, I am wanting.

- deinde**, *adv.* afterwards, then, next.  
**dejicio**, -jēci, -jectum, *verb.* 3, I cast down.  
**dēlectatio**, -ōnis, *subst.* 3, *fem.* a delighting, delight, pleasure.  
**dēlecto**, -āvi, -atum, *verb.* 1, I delight, I please.  
**dēleo**, delēvi, delētum, *verb.* 2, I destroy, I blot out.  
**dēlibēro**, -āvi, -atum, *verb.* 1, I weigh (in the mind), I consider, I deliberate.  
**dēmens**, dementis, *adj.* frantic, mad.  
**dēmergo**, -mersi, -mersum, *verb.* 3, *compd.* of *mergo*, I plunge down, I cause to sink, I drown.  
**dēmētor**, -mensus, *verb.* 4, *dep.*, *compd.* of *metior*, I measure out.  
**dēmum**, *adv.* at last.  
**dens**, dentis, *subst.* 3, *masc.* 2 tooth.  
**dēsīdērium**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.*, 1. regret (for the loss of a thing), earnest longing; 2. need.  
**descendo**, -di, -sum, *verb.* 3, *compd.* of *scando*, I descend, I come down, I sink, I fall.  
**dēsīpio**, -ivi or -ii, *verb.* 3; 1. I am foolish; 2. I jest, play, or revel.  
**despēro**, -āvi, -atum, *verb.* 1, *compd.* of *spero*, I despair of.  
**dēsum**, -fui, -essē, *verb.* *compd.* of *sum* I am away, I fail, I am wanting.  
**dētrāho**, -traxi, -tractum, *verb.* 3, *compd.* of *traho*, I draw off I take away.  
**Deūs**, -i, *subst.* 2 (see L. P. § 19), God, a god.  
**dextērā**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* (properly the *fem.* of the *adj.* *dexter*, right), the right hand.  
**dīco**, dixi, dictum, *verb.* 3, I say, I tell.  
**Dido**, Didōnis, and Dīdūs, *subst.* 3, *fem.* Dido (foundress and queen of Carthage).  
**dīōs**, dīōi, *subst.* 5, *com.* in sing., *masc.* in plur., 1. a day; 2. time.  
**diffēro**, distūli, dilātum, *verb.* *anom.*, *compd.* of *fero*, 1. I disperse; 2. I defer, I put off, I protract or delay.  
**difficilis**, -e, *adj.* (L. P. § 35 (2)), difficult, troublesome, obstinate.  
**difficillimē**, *adv.* (*superl.*), least easily, hardly.  
**dignus**, -a, -um, *adj.* worthy.  
**diligentiā**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* carefulness, earnestness, diligence.  
**dīlīgo**, dilexi, dilectum, *verb.* 3, I love, I esteem.  
**dimōveo**, -mōvi, -mōtum, *verb.* 2, *compd.* of *moveo*, I move asunder, I divide, separate, or disperse.  
**Dionysius**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* Dionysius (a Greek proper name; there were several distinguished men of this name, among them, 1. a tyrant of Syracuse; 2. a Stoic philosopher).  
**dirūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* dreadful, terrible.  
**discēdo**, -cessi, -cessum, *verb.* 3, *compd.* of *cedo*, 1. I part asunder (*intrans.*); 2. I depart.  
**discessūs**, -ūs, *subst.* 4, *masc.* a departure.  
**discipulūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* a disciple, a pupil.  
**disco**, didici, *verb.* 3, I learn.  
**dissimilis**, -e, *adj.* (L. P. § 35 (2)), unlike.  
**divīnūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* divine.  
**dīū**, *adv.* long, for a long time.  
**divēs**, divītis, *adj.* (like *felix*, L. P. § 36, note 2), rich, wealthy.  
**divitiae**, -arum, *subst.* 1, *fem.*, used in plur. only, riches.  
**divūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* 1. divine, godlike; 2. (used as *subst.*), a god.  
**do**, dēdi, dātum, *verb.* *anom.*— [it is like a verb of the first conjugation in having a for its character (L. P. § 46), but it is 3 instead of 4; most of its com-

*pounds, as reddo, belong to the third conjugation*—I give.

**docēo, -ui, doctum, verb, 2, I teach.**  
**doctūs, -a, -um, adj. (properly part. of doceo), learned, skilled, wise.**

**dōleo, -ui, -itum, verb, 2; 1. I suffer, I grieve; 2. I lament.**

**dōlōr, -ōris, subst. 3, masc. grief, pain.**

**dōlōsūs, -a, -um, adj. crafty.**

**dōlōsē, adv. craftily, deceitfully, sily.**

**dōlūs, -i, subst. 2, masc., 1. craft, deceit, slyness; 2. a trick.**

**dōmīnōr, -ātus, verb, 1. dep. I rule, I bear rule over, I domineer.**

**dōmīnūs, -i, subst. 2, masc. a lord, a master, an owner.**

**dōmūs, -ūs, subst. 2 and 4, fem. (some cases are formed according to the second, some to the fourth, and some to both declensions, L. P. § 25 b), a house, home.**

**dōnēo, conj. until.**

**dōno, -āvi, -ātum, verb, 1, I present, I give.**

**dōnum, -i, subst. 2, neut. a gift.**

**dormio, -ivi, -itum, verb, 4, I sleep.**

**dūcenti, -ae, -a, adj. (num. card.), two hundred.**

**dūco, duxi, ductum, verb, 3; 1. I lead, I bring, I describe or make; 2. I prolong; 3. I consider or deem.**

**dulcis, -e, adj. sweet.**

**duō, -ae, -o, adj. (numeral), two.**

**duōdecim, -ae, (numeral, indecl.), twelve.**

**duplex, duplicis, adj. (like felix), double.**

**dūrītīā, -ae, subst. 1, fem. hardness, hardness.**

**dūrūs, -a, -um, adj. hard.**

**dux, dūcis, subst. 3, com. a leader or guide, a general.**

**Et.**

**ē or ex, prep. governing abl. from, out of.**

**ecce, interj. lo! behold! see!**

**ēdax, -ācis, adj. (like felix), greedy, devouring.**

**ēdōceo, -ui, -tum, verb, 2, compd. of doceo, I teach thoroughly.**

**efficio, -fecī, -fectum, verb, 3, I effect, I accomplish, I make.**

**effugio, -fūgi, -fugitum, verb, 3, I escape, I avoid or flee from.**

**effundo, -fūdī, -fūsum, verb, 3, I pour out, I shed, I spill.**

**effusus. See effundo.**

**ēgeo, ēgūi, verb, 2, I want, I am in need, I am destitute of.**

**ēgestās, -ātis, subst. 3, fem. need, want.**

**ēgi. See ago.**

**ēgō, mei, pron. 1.**

**ēgrēdior, egressus, verb, 3, dep. I go forth.**

**ēgrēgiūs, -a, -um, adj. uncommon, excellent.**

**ējicio, ējēci, ejection, verb, 3, I cast forth, I cast out.**

**ēloquens, -tis, adj. (like ingens), eloquent.**

**ēloquentia, -ae, subst. 1, fem. eloquence.**

**ēmo, ēmi, emptum, verb, 3, I buy.**

**ēn, interj. lo! behold! see!**

**ēnim, conj. (never placed first in sentence), for.**

**ēnsis, -is, subst. 3, masc. a sword.**

**eo, īvi or īi, itum, verb anom. I go.**

**ēpistolā, -ae, subst. 1, fem. a letter.**

**ēquēs, equitis, subst. 3, masc. a horseman, a rider, a knight.**

**ēquūs, -i, subst. 2, masc. a horse.**

**ēram. See sum.**

**ēripio, eripui, ereptum, verb, 3, compd. of rapio, I snatch away, I rob.**

**ēro. See sum.**

**erro, -āvi, -ātum, verb, 1, I err, I stray, I wander, I make mistakes or am mistaken.**

**errōr, -ōris, subst. 3, masc. wandering, error, mistake.**

**ērudītūs, -a, -um, adj. (properly part. of erudio), learned.**



**erumpo, erūpi, eruptum, verb, 3,**  
I break out, I burst forth.

**et, conj., 1. and; 2. when there are two, the first may sometimes be translated both; 3. even.**

**etiam, conj. also, even.**

**evēnio, evēni, eventum, verb, 4,**  
1. I come out; 2. (*in 3rd pers.*), it happens, it falls out, it turns out, it comes to pass.

**eventūs, -ūs, subst. 4, masc. an event, an accident, the result.**

**ex. See e.**

**exemplum, -i, subst. 2, neut. example.**

**exeo, -ivi or ii, -itum, verb anom., compd. of eo, I go out, I go forth.**

**exercitūs, -ūs, subst. 4, masc. an army.**

**exhibeo, -ui, -itum, verb, 2, I hold forth, I present, I exhibit, I show.**

**exigo, exēgi, exactum, verb, 3;**  
1. I drive out; 2. I require, exact, demand; 3. I bring to an end, I finish.

**exigūis, -a, -um, adj. small, scanty.**

**expectatio, -ōnis, subst. 3, fem. expectation.**

**expecto, -avi, -atum, verb, 1, I expect, I wait for.**

**expers, -pertis, adj. (like ingens), destitute or devoid of, free from.**

**expugno, -avi, -atum, verb, 1, I take by assault, I storm, I capture, I conquer.**

**exsisto, -stiti, -stitum, verb, 3, I spring forth, I arise, I exist, I stand forth.**

**exstiti. See exsisto.**

**exsto, verb, 1, compd. of sto, I stand forth, I appear, I exist, I remain.**

**extemplo, adv. immediately.**

**extendo, -tendi, -tentum and -tensum, verb, 3, compd. of tendo, I stretch or spread out, I extend.**

**extērius, -a, -um, adj. (C. L. A. § 12. 3; L. P. § 36, note a), outward, foreign, strange.**

**extrēmus, adj. superl. of exterus, most outward, furthest, last, extreme.**

**exūl, exūlis, subst. 3, com. an exile, a banished person.**

## F.

**fābēr, fābri, gen. plur. usually fabrum (L. P., p. 120), subst. 2, masc. a workman.**

**Fābīūs, -i, subst. 2, masc. Fabius. 1. Fabius Pictor (a historian); 2. Quintus Fabius Maximus Cunctator (a famous general in the Second Punic War).**

**fābūllā, -ae, subst. 1, fem., 1. a narrative, a story; 2. a fable; 3. a play or drama.**

**fācētūs, -a, -um, adj. elegant, witty.**

**fāciēs, -ēi, subst. 5, fem. a face, outward appearance, the features.**

**fācīlis, -e, adj. easy (L. P. § 35. 2).**

**fācio, fēci, factum, verb, 3 (imperat. pres. fac; for pass. present-stem tenses fīo), I make, I do.**

**factum, -i, subst. 2, neut. a deed, a work.**

**fallax, -ācis, adj. (like felix), deceptive.**

**fallo, fēfelli, falsum, verb, 3, I deceive.**

**falx, falcis, subst. 3, fem. a sickle or scythe.**

**fāmā, -ae, subst. 1, fem., 1. fame, common report, gossip, rumour; 2. reputation, renown; 3. the goddess of fame.**

**fāmēs, -is, subst. 3, fem. hunger.**

**fastidium, -i, subst. 2, neut. a loathing or distaste (for food), daintiness; disgust, dislike, contempt, pride.**

**fātum, -i, subst. 2, neut. fate, destiny.**

**fāveo, fāvi, fautum, verb, 2, I favour.**

**Fāvōniūs, -i, subst. 2, masc. the West wind.**

**fāvūs, i, subst. 2, masc. a honey-comb.**

**Februāriūs, -i, subst. 2, masc. February.**

**fēci.** See *facio*.

**fēlēs, -is, subst. 3, fem.** a cat.

**fēlix, -icis, adj.** happy, prosperous, fertile, fortunate.

**fērē, adv.** commonly, for the most part, generally.

**fērio, (percussi, percussum) verb, 4, I** strike.

**fēro, (tūli, lātum) verb anom., 1, I** bear, I carry; 2. I endure, I receive; 3. I report, tell.

**fērox, -ōis, adj. (like felix), 1.** bold, courageous; 2. wild, fierce, haughty.

**ferrum, -i, subst. 2, neut., 1.** iron; 2. the sword.

**fertilis, -e, adj.** fertile.

**fērūs, -a, -um, adj.** fierce, wild, savage.

**festinatio, -ōnis, subst. 3, fem.** haste, speed.

**festino, -avi, -ātum, verb, 1, 1, I** make haste; 2. I hasten (i.e. cause to be quick).

**festum, -i, subst. 2, neut.** a festival.

**fidēlis, -e, adj.** faithful, trusty.

**fidēs, fidēi, subst. 5, fem., 1.** faith, trust, confidence; 2. faithfulness, trustworthiness, sincerity.

**fido, fisis sum, verb, 3 (L. P. § 73), I** trust.

**filiā, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** a daughter.

**filiūs, -i, subst. 2, masc.** a son.

**filum, -i, subst. 2, neut.** a thread.

**fingo, finxi, fictum, verb, 3; 1, I** form, fashion, shape or make; 2. I imagine, conceive or suppose; 3. I feign, pretend or invent.

**finio, -ivi, -itum, verb, 4; 1, I** limit or bound; 2. I finish or put an end to or bring to an end; 3. I cease.

**finis, -is, subst. 3, masc., 1.** a boundary or border (especially plur. *finēs*,—borders, territory, country); 2. a limit or end.

**finitimūs, -a, -um, adj.** bordering upon, near, near akin.

**fio, verb anom., used as passive of facio,**—I am made, I become.

**flammā, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** a flame.

**flāvesco, verb, 3, I** grow yellow.

**flāvūs, -a, -um, adj.** yellow.

**flōreo, -ui, verb, 2, I** bloom, I flourish.

**flōs, flōris, subst. 3, masc.** a flower.

**flūmēn, flūminis, subst. 3, neut.** a river.

**fluo, fluxi, fluxum, verb, 3, I** flow. **fluviūs, -i, subst. 2, masc.** a river (a less common word than *flūmēn*, with the same meaning).

**fōcūs, -i, subst. 2, masc.** a hearth, a fireside.

**fōlium, -i, subst. 2, neut.** a leaf.

**fons, fontis, subst. 3, masc., 1.** a spring, a fountain; 2. a source or origin.

**formā, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** form or shape, beauty.

**formicā, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** an ant.

**formōsūs, -a, -um, adj.** beautiful.

**fortis, -e, adj.** brave, strong.

**fortitudo, -inis, subst. 3, fem.** bravery, courage.

**fortūitūs, -a, -um, adj.** accidental.

**fortūnā, -ae, subst. 1, fem., 1.** fortune, chance, luck; 2. Fortune (the goddess of chance).

**Fōrum, -i, subst. 2, neut.** the Forum (a public place of meeting at Rome).

**frāgilis, -e, adj.** frail, brittle.

**frango, frēgi, fractum, verb, 3, I** break.

**frātēr, frātris, subst. 3, masc.** a brother.

**frēgi.** See *frango*.

**frēnum, -i, subst. 2, neut. (L. P. § 25. 6),** a bridle.

**frigeo, verb, 2, I** am cold.

**frigidūs, -a, -um, adj.** cold.

**frīgūs, frīgōris, subst. 3, neut.** cold.

**frons, frondis, subst. 3, fem.** a leaf.

**frons, frontis, subst. 3, fem.** the forehead, the face, the front (of anything).

**fructuosūs, -a, -um, adj.** productive.

**fructūs, -ūs, subst. 4, masc.** produce, fruit, result.

**frūgem**, *subst.* 3, *fem.*, *defective*, (L. P. § 25 a), 1. fruit, (*in plur.* fruges, -um, —fruits of the earth, corn); 2. result, success.  
**frūmentum**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* corn.  
**fruo, fructus and fruitus**, *verb.* 3, *dep.* I enjoy.  
**frustum**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* a piece, a bit, a morsel, a crumb.  
**frustrā**, *adv.* in vain.  
**fūgax**, -ācis, *adj.* (like *felix*), fleet-ing, fugitive.  
**fūgio**, fūgi, fūgītūm, *verb.* 3, I flee, I avoid, I escape.  
**fulgeo**, fulsi, *verb.* 2, I shine.  
**fulgur**, -ūris, *subst.* 3, *neut.* lightning, a lightning-flash.  
**fulvūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* tawny.  
**fundo**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1, I found, I establish.  
**fundo**, fūdi, fūsum, *verb.* 3; 1. I pour; 2. I overcome or vanquish.  
**fūnestūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* deadly, fatal.  
**fungor, functus**, *verb.* 3, *dep.* I perform, I discharge (a duty).  
**fūnūs**, -ōris, *subst.* 3, *neut.* a funeral, death (especially a violent one). (Often used in plur. with sing. sense).  
**Furcūlāe** (Caudinae), -arum, *subst.* 1, *fem. plur.* the (Caudine) Forks. (A pass or defile in Samnium.)  
**fūrīōsūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* furious, frantic.  
**fūro**, furi, *verb.* 3, I rage.  
**furtim**, *adv.* stealthily, secretly.

## G.

**Galliā**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* Gaul.  
**Gallūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* a Gaul.  
**garrūlūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* talkative.  
**gaudeo**, gāvīsus sum, *verb.* 2 (L. P. § 73), I rejoice, I am glad, I delight or take pleasure.  
**gaudium**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* joy.

**gēlū**, -ūs, *subst.* 4, *neut.* frost, cold.  
**gēmmā**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.*, 1. a bud; 2. a jewel or gem.  
**gēnērōsūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* noble, generous.  
**Gēnēvā**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* Geneva.  
**gēnae**, -arum, *subst.* 1, *fem. plur.* the cheeks.  
**gens, gentis**, *subst.* 3, *fem.*, 1. a clan; 2. a race, a nation.  
**gēnū**, -ūs, *subst.* 4, *neut.* a knee.  
**gēnūs**, -ōris, *subst.* 3, *neut.* birth, origin, a race, kind or class, a descendant.  
**Germānūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* German.  
**gēro**, gessi, gestum, *verb.* 3, I carry, I wear, I produce, I carry on, I wage (war), I perform.  
**gigno**, gēnui, gēnitum, *verb.* 3, I produce, I bring forth.  
**glāciālis**, -e, *adj.* icy.  
**glāciēs**, -ēi, *subst.* 5, *fem.* ice.  
**glādīūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* a sword.  
**glōriā**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* glory.  
**Gracchūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* Gracchus. (The name of two celebrated politicians at Rome, Tiberius Gracchus, and Caius Gracchus.)  
**grācūlūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.*, a jackdaw.  
**grādūs**, -ūs, *subst.* 4, *masc.* a step, a degree.  
**grāmēn**, grāmīnis, *subst.* 3, *neut.* grass.  
**grandis**, -e, *adj.* great, grand.  
**grando**, -inis, *subst.* 3, *fem.* hail.  
**grānum**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* a grain or seed.  
**grātē**, *adv.* willingly, thankfully.  
**grātiā**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* favour, esteem, regard, grace, pleasantness, kindness, gratitude, thanks.  
**grātūlor**, -ātus, *verb.* 1, *dep.* I congratulate.  
**grātūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* pleasing, grateful, thankful.  
**grāvis**, -e, *adj.* heavy, severe, grievous, weighty or important, venerable.

**grāvitēr**, *adv.* heavily (*for other meanings see gravis*).

**Graecūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* Grecian, Greek.

**Graeciā**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.*, Greece.

**gurgēs**, -itis, *subst.* 3, *masc.* a whirlpool, a gulf, the sea.

**guttā**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.*, 1. a drop (e.g. of rain), a tear; 2. a spot or speck.

**gŕŕus**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* a circle.

## H.

**hābeo**, -ui, -itum, *verb.* 2, I have, I hold, I esteem, I regard or think.

**haereo**, **haesi**, **haesum**, *verb.* 2, I stick, I remain fixed.

**Hannibāl**, **Hannibālis**, *subst.* 3, *masc.* Hannibal (*a celebrated Carthaginian general*).

**haud**, *adv.* not, by no means.

**haudquāquam**, *adv.* not at all, by no means whatever.

**haurio**, **hausi**, **haustum**, *verb.* 4, I draw out, I drain, I exhaust.

**haustum**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* a draught.

**hēbēs**, **hebetis**, *adj.* dull, dim, faint, slow, stupid, heavy.

**hēdērā**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* ivy.

**Helvētiūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* Swiss.

**herbā**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* grass, herbage, a herb, plant.

**Hercūlēs**, -is, *subst.* 3, *masc.* Hercules (*the god of strength*).

**hērōs**, **herōis**, *subst.* 3, *masc.* a hero.

**Hespērūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* the evening star, the West, the evening.

**heu**, *interj.*, alas.

**hians**, **hiantis**, *part. of hio*, used as *adj.* opening (*of flowers*).

**hīo**, **haeo**, **hōc**, *demonstr. pron.* this, that, the one (*in distinction from ille, the other*).

**hīc**, *adv.* here.

**hiemps**, **hiēmis**, *subst.* 3, *fem.*, 1. winter; 2. a storm.

**hīlāris**, -e, *adj.* merry, cheerful, glad.

**hinc**, *adv.* 1. hence; 2. *when there are two, the first may mean on one side, the second on that side.*

**hio**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1, I gape, yawn.

**hīrundō**, -īnis, *subst.* 3, *fem.* a swallow.

**Hispāniā**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* Spain.

**hōdiē**, *adv.* to-day, at the present time, now.

**hōmō**, -īnis, *subst.* 3, *masc.* a man.

**hōnestūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* honourable.

**hōnōr**, -ōris, *subst.* 3, *masc.* honour.

**hōrā**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.*, 1. an hour; 2. a season or period; 3. time.

**hortūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* a garden.

**hospēs**, -itis, *subst.* 3, *masc.*, 1. a stranger, a guest; 2. a host or entertainer.

**hospitium**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.*, 1. hospitality; 2. a lodging, an inn.

**hostis**, -is, *subst.* 3, *com.* an enemy.

**hūmānūs**, -a, -um, *adj.*, 1. human; 2. humane, kindly.

**hūmīdūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* moist, damp.

**hūmōr**, -ōris, *subst.* 3, *masc.* moisture.

**hūmūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *fem.* the ground.

**Hŷpēriōn**, -ōnis, *subst.* 3, *masc.* Hyperion (*father of the sun*).

## I.

**Iacchūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* a poetical name of Bacchus, the god of wine.

**ibi**, *adv.* there.

**īdōm**, **ēādēm**, **īdēm**, *demonstr. pron.* the same.

**ignārūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* ignorant, unskilled.

**ignāvūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* inactive, idle, cowardly.

**ignis**, -is, *subst.* 3, *masc.* fire.

**ignōbīlis**, -e, *adj.* ignoble, mean.

**ignōrantia**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* ignorance.

**ignosco**, -nōvi, -nōtum, *verb.* 3, *compd. of nosco*, I pardon.

- ignōtus**, -a, -um, *adj.* unknown.
- illē**, illa, illū, *demonstr. pron.* that, he, she, it; the one, or the other. See **hic**.
- illustris**, -e, *adj.* bright, clear, evident, manifest, illustrious.
- īmāgo**, -īnis, *subst.* 3, *fem.* 1. an image, a likeness, an appearance, a shadow; 2. an echo; 3. (*in poetry*) an imitator.
- īmber**, īmbris, *subst.* 3, *masc.* a shower, a storm, rain.
- īmītor**, -ātus, *verb.* 1, *dep.* I imitate.
- immensūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* immense, boundless.
- immīneo**, *verb.* 2, *compd. of maneo*, I overhang, I am overhead, I am near, I impend or threaten.
- immodicus**, -a, -um, *adj.* immoderate.
- impāvidūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* fearless.
- impēdimentum**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* 1. a hindrance; 2. (*in plur.*) baggage.
- impēdio**, -īvi, -ītum, *verb.* 4; 1. I hinder; 2. I bind.
- impello**, -pūli, -pulsum, *verb.* 3, *compd. of pello*, I push on, I urge forward, I impel, I incite.
- impērātōr**, -ōris, *subst.* 3, *masc.*, 1. a general; 2. an emperor.
- impērium**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* command, authority, power, supremacy, empire.
- impētūs**, -ūs, *subst.* 4, *masc.* force, impulse, haste, eagerness, an attack.
- impiūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* impious, wicked.
- imprōbūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* bad, shameless, bold, impudent.
- imprōvidūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* improvident, careless.
- impudentiā**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* shamelessness, impudence.
- imūs**. See C. L. A. § 12. A. 3, and L. P. § 36.
- in**, *prep. governing accus. and abl.*, 1. (*with accus.*) into, to, toward, against; 2. (*with abl.*) in, on, among—in dies, from day to day.
- īnānis**, -e, *adj.* empty, devoid.
- īnāuditūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* unheard.
- incēdo**, -cessi, -cessum, *verb.* 3, *compd. of cedo*, I go, I march, I advance.
- incendium**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* conflagration, fire, heat, vehemence.
- incendo**, -cendi, -censum, *verb.* 3, I set fire to, I kindle, I burn.
- incēpi**. See **incipio**.
- incertūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* uncertain, doubtful, unsteady, dangerous.
- inchoo**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1, I begin.
- incido**, -cidi, -cāsum, *verb.* 3, *compd. of cado*, 1. I fall into, I fall upon; 2, in 3rd *pers.* it happens, befalls, occurs.
- incipio**, -cēpi, -ceptum, *verb.* 3, *compd. of capio*, I begin, I undertake.
- incognītūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* untried, unseen, unexplored.
- incōlūmis**, -e, *adj.* safe.
- incōlūmitās**, -ātis, *subst.* 3, *fem.* safety, soundness.
- incultūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* uncultivated, uncivilized.
- indē**, *adv.* 1. thence; 2. then, *i. e.* after this time. See **tum**.
- indūco**, -duxi, -ductum, *verb.* 3, *compd. of duco*, I lead in, I spread over, I introduce, I move or induce.
- indulgeo**, **indulsi**, **indultum**, *verb.* 2, I indulge, I grant, I allow.
- induo**, -dui, -dūtum, *verb.* 3, I put on.
- indūro**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1, I harden.
- industria**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* diligence, activity, industry.
- īneptūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* improper, absurd, impertinent.
- īners**, -ertis, *adj.* (*like felix*), 1. unskilled; 2. inactive, idle, inert.
- īnertia**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.*, 1. ignorance; 2. idleness.

- infans**, -fantis, *subst.* 3, *com.* an infant.
- infectus**. See **inficio**.
- infēro**, -tūli, -lātum, *verb anom.* *compd. of fero*, I bring in, or to (a place), I introduce, I bring against, I wage (war), I inflict.
- ingēnium**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* the disposition or character, genius, talent, wit.
- ingens**, -gentis, *adj.* huge.
- ingruo**, **ingruī**, *verb.* 3, I rush into, I assail; (of a storm) it gathers.
- īnitium**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* a beginning.
- īniquūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* unequal, uneven, unfair, unkind, adverse, hurtful.
- injussū**, *adv.* without command.
- injustē**, *adv.* unjustly.
- innōcens**, -tis, *adj.* (like **ingens**), innocent, harmless.
- innūmērābilis**, -e, *adj.* innumerable, countless.
- īnōpiā**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* want, scarcity.
- inquam**, *verb defect.* I say (L. P. § 74).
- īnsēquor**, -sēcūtus, *verb.* 3, *dep.* I follow after, I pursue.
- īnsēro**, -sēvi, -sītum, *verb.* 3, *compd. of sēro*, I sow in, I plant, I graft.
- īnstigo**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1, I urge on, I stir up.
- īnstītuō**, -stītui, -stītūtum, *verb.* 3, I purpose or determine, I institute, begin, or appoint.
- īnstō**, -stīti, *verb.* 1, I stand in or upon anything, I draw nigh, I press upon.
- īnstro**, -struxi, -structum, *verb.* 3, *compd. of struo*, I build up, I construct, I array, I prepare, I furnish, I teach.
- īnstīlā**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* an island.
- īntelligo**, **īntellexi**, **īntellectum**, *verb.* 3, I understand, I perceive.
- īntēr**, *prep. governing accus.* between, among.
- īntērēā**, *adv.* meanwhile.
- īnterolūdo**, -clūsi, -clūsium, *verb.* 3, *compd. of claudio*, I cut off, I intercept, I hinder.
- īntērest**. See **īntersum**. *As impers. verb.* it concerns. (L. P. § 129, III.)
- īnterficio**, -fēcī, -fectum, *verb.* 3, *compd. of facio*, I kill.
- īntersum**, -fui, *verb compd. of sum*, 1. I am present; 2. (in 3rd pers.) it is between, it differs, there is a difference.
- īntervēnio**, -vēni, -ventum, *verb.* 4, *compd. of venio*, I come between, I interrupt or disturb.
- īnvēnio**, -vēni, -ventum, *verb.* 4, *compd. of venio*, I find, I invent.
- īnverto**, -verti, -versum, *verb.* 3, *compd. of verto*, I turn upside down, I plough up.
- īnvīdeo**, -vidi, -visum, *verb.* 2, *compd. of video*, I envy, I grudge, I hate.
- īnvīdūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* envious.
- ipsē**, -a, -um, *demonstr. pron.* self, himself, herself, itself, themselves.
- īrā**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* anger, wrath.
- īrācundūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* angry, wrathful.
- īrascor**, **īrātus**, *verb.* 3, *dep.* I am angry.
- īrātus**, *part. of irascor*, used as *adj.* angry.
- īre**. See **eo**.
- īrrēpārābilis**, -e, *adj.* irreparable, irrecoverable.
- īrrīto**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1, I irritate, I urge on.
- īrruo**, **īrrui**, *verb.* 3, *compd. of ruo*, I rush in, into, or upon.
- īs**, **ēā**, **īd**, *demonstr. pron.* that, he, she, it.
- īstē**, -ā, -ūd, *demonstr. pron.* that (1. meaning 'that near you'; 2. with a contemptuous meaning).
- īstēr**, **īstri**, *subst.* 2, *masc.* the Danube.
- ītā**, *adv.* so, thus.

**Itāquē**, *adv.* and so, therefore.

**Itēr**, **itīnēris**, *subst.* 3, *neut.* a journey, a way, a route, a march.

**Itūrūs**. See **eo**.

## J.

**jācens**, -tis, *part. of jācō*, used as *adj.* overthrown, prostrate, ruined.

**jācō**, -ui, -itum, *verb.* 2, I lie, I lie down, lie prostrate, lie idle.

**jācio**, jēcī, jactum, *verb.* 3, I cast or throw, I lay or place.

**jācūlor**, -ātus, *verb.* 1, *dep.* I hurl.

**jam**, *adj.* now, already.

**jōcūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* (see L. P. § 25 (16)), a jest or joke, play.

**Jōvis**. See **Jupiter**.

**jūbeo**, jussi, jussum, *verb.* 2, I command.

**jūcunditās**, -ātis, *subst.* 3, *fem.* pleasantness.

**jūcundūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* pleasant.

**jūgum**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.*, 1. a yoke or collar; 2. the yoke (a symbol of conquest, two spears fixed in the ground and a third spear fastened across); 3. a ridge or summit.

**Jūliūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* Julius (a Roman name, especially C. Julius Caesar). See **Caesar**.

**jungo**, junxi, junctum, *verb.* 3, I join, I unite.

**Jūniūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* June.

**Jūpiter**, Jōvis, *subst.* 3, *masc.*, 1. Jupiter (the chief god among the Romans); 2. heaven, the sky, the open air.

**Jūra**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *masc.* Mount Jura (a chain of mountains between France and Switzerland).

**jurgium**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* a quarrel, strife.

**jūs**, jūris, *subst.* 3, *neut.* right, law, justice.

**justitia**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* justice.

**justūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* just, upright, good.

**jūvēnis**, -is, *adj.* (L. P. § 36), young; as *subst.* a youth, a young man.

**jūvenōūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* a bullock.

**jūventa**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* youth, i. e. the period of youth.

**jūvo**, jūvi, jūtum, *verb.* 1, I help, I please.

## L.

**lābōr**, -ōris, *subst.* 3, *masc.*, 1. labour, toil; 2. weariness, fatigue, trouble.

**lābor**, lapsus, *verb.* 3, *dep.* I glide, slip or fall.

**lābōrō**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1, I strive, I labour; 2. I suffer, I am troubled or afflicted.

**lābrum**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* the lip.

**lāc**, lactis, *subst.* 3, *neut.* milk.

**lācūs**, -ūs, *subst.* 4, *masc.* a lake.

**laedo**, laesi, laesum, *verb.* 3, I injure, I hurt, I annoy.

**laetifico**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1, I gladden, I make glad.

**laetitia**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* joy, gladness.

**laetūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* joyful, glad.

**lāpis**, lapidis, *subst.* 3, *masc.* a stone.

**lapsūs**. See **labor**.

**lapsūs**, -ūs, *subst.* 4, *masc.* 1. a fall, a falling away, mistake; 2. the flow (of rivers).

**lassūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* weary, faint, languid.

**lātēbrā**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* a hiding-place, a lair, a retreat. (The plur. latebrae often used in sing. sense.)

**lāteo**, -ui, *verb.* 2, I lie hid, I lurk.

**lātē**, *adv.* widely, far and wide.

**lātītūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* Latin; of or belonging to Latium.

**lātrātūs**, -ūs, *subst.* 4, *masc.* a bark, a barking.

**lātro**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1, I bark.

**lātro**, -ōnis, *subst.* 3, *masc.* a robber, a bandit or brigand.

**lātūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* wide.

**lātūs**, -ōris, *subst.* 3, *neut.* the side.

laudo, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1, I praise.  
 laurēa, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.*, 1. the laurel; 2. a laurel branch or wreath.  
 laus, laudis, *subst.* 3, *fem.* praise.  
 lāvo, lāvi, lōtum, *verb.* 1, I bathe, I wash.  
 lēaenā, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* a lioness.  
 lēgātūs, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.*, 1. an ambassador or envoy; 2. an officer, a lieutenant.  
 lēgio, -ōnis, *subst.* 3, *fem.* a legion (*i. e.* a division or regiment of the Roman army, composed of ten cohorts, and containing about 6000 men).  
 lēgo, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1; 1. I appoint, I send; 2. I bequeath.  
 lēgo, lēgi, lectum, *verb.* 3; 1. I collect; 2. I choose, I select; 3. I read.  
 lēnis, -e, *adj.* gentle.  
 leo, -ōnis, *subst.* 3, *masc.* a lion.  
 lētum, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* death.  
 lēvis, -e, *adj.* light (*i. e.* not heavy), slight, trifling. small.  
 lēvitās, -ātis, *subst.* 3, *fem.* lightness, levity.  
 lex, lēgis, *subst.* 3, *fem.* a law.  
 libellūs, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* a little book, a tract, a pamphlet.  
 libēr, libri, *subst.* 2, *masc.* a book.  
 libēr, libēri, *subst.* 2, *masc.* Liber (*a god of wine; the name is sometimes used for Bacchus*).  
 libēr, libēra, liberum, *adj.* free.  
 libēri, -ōrum, *subst.* 2, *masc. plur.* children.  
 libertās, -ātis, *subst.* 3, *fem.* liberty.  
 libum, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* a cake.  
 licentia, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* freedom, liberty, excessive liberty, or licence.  
 licēt, licuit, and licitum est, *verb.* 3, *impers.* it is allowed, it is lawful.  
 lilum, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* a lily.  
 limēn, liminis, *subst.* 3, *neut.* a threshold, doorway, entrance.  
 lingua, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* a tongue, a language.  
 liquidūs, -a, -um, *adj.* liquid, clear.

lis, litis, *subst.* 3, *fem.*, 1. strife, a quarrel; 2. a lawsuit.  
 littēra, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.*, 1. a letter (of the alphabet); 2. *in plur.* learning, literature, a letter or epistle.  
 littūs, littōris, *subst.* 3, *neut.* the shore.  
 liviūs, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* Livius or Livy (*a Roman name, especially the historian Livy*).  
 lōcūs, -i, (see L. P. § 25 (6)), a place.  
 lōlium, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* tares, a weed.  
 longinquitās, -ātis, *subst.* 3, *fem.* length.  
 longūs, -a, -um, *adj.* long, distant, tedious; *longa navis*, a ship of war.  
 lōquax, -ācis, *adj.* (*like felix*), talkative.  
 lōquor, lōcūtus, *verb.* 3, *dep.* I speak.  
 Lūciūs, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* Lucius (*a Roman name*).  
 luotūs, -ūs, *subst.* 4, *masc.* grief, sorrow.  
 lūdibrium, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.*, 1. mockery, a jest or joke; 2. a laughing-stock, a butt.  
 lūdo, lusi, lusum, *verb.* 3, 1. I play; 2. I make game of, I deceive.  
 lūdūs, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.*, 1. play, a game, sport; 2. a school.  
 lūna, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* the moon.  
 lūpūs, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* a wolf.  
 lustro, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1; 1. I survey or observe; 2. I go round, I visit, I traverse.  
 lux, lūcis, *subst.* 3, *fem.* 1. light; 2. a morning, a day.  
 luxūria, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* luxury.  
 luxūrio, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1, I am luxuriant or abundant, I luxuriate, I sport, I grow freely.  
 luxūriōsūs, -a, -um, *adj.* luxuriant, immoderate, luxurious.

## M.

māchīna, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* an engine or machine.



- mācies**, -ēi, *subst.* 5, *fem.* leanness, poverty.  
**māgis**, *adv.* more.  
**māgister**, -tri, *subst.* 2, *masc.* a master.  
**magnūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* great.  
**mājōr**, -us, *adj.* (C. L. A. § 12. A. (3), L. P. § 36).  
**mājōrēs**, -um, *subst.* (*properly plur. of major*) 3. *masc.* ancestors, forefathers.  
**mālo**, malui, *verb anom.* I choose rather, I prefer.  
**mālum**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* a calamity, an evil.  
**malū**, -a, -um, *adj.* (L. P. § 36), bad.  
**mandātum**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* an order, a charge, a message.  
**māneo**, mansi, mansum, *verb* 2; 1. I remain; 2. I wait for.  
**mānūs**, -ūs, *subst.* 4, *fem.*, 1. a hand; 2. a handful of men, a troop.  
**mārē**, -is, *subst.* 3, *neut.* the sea.  
**mārītīmūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* maritime, belonging to the sea.  
**marmōrēs**, -a, -um, *adj.* made of marble, like marble, smooth.  
**Mars**, Martis, *subst.* 3, *masc.* Mars (*the god of war*).  
**mātēr**, māttris, *subst.* 3, *fem.* a mother.  
**māternūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* maternal, motherly.  
**mātūrūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* ripe, seasonable, timely, early.  
**maximē**, *adv.* L. P. § 37. a. especially, most of all, very greatly.  
**maximūs**. C. L. A. § 12. A. (3), L. P. § 36.  
**mēdiōris**, -e, *adj.* moderate, middling, indifferent.  
**mēdiūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* middle, central. In medio, in public, open to all.  
**mēl**, mellis, *subst.* 3, *neut.* honey.  
**Mēlibōēs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* Melibæus (*a man's proper name*).  
**mēliōr**. C. L. A. § 12. A. (3), L. P. § 36.  
**membrum**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* a limb, a part.  
**memento**, *imperat. of meminī*.  
**mēmīnī**, *defect. verb* (see L. P. § 74), I remember.  
**mēmōr**, mēmōris, *adj.* (L. P. p. 122, B. β.) mindful.  
**mēmōria**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* memory.  
**mēmōro**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb*, 1, I mention, I relate, I celebrate.  
**mendācium**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* a lie.  
**Mēnalcās**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *masc.* Menalcas (*a man's proper name*).  
**Mēnēlāūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* Menelatus (*brother of Agamemnon, king of Sparta. See Agamemnon*).  
**mens**, mentis, *subst.* 3, *fem.* the mind.  
**mensa**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* a table.  
**mensis**, -is, *subst.* 3, *masc.* a month.  
**mensūra**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* a measuring, a measure.  
**mentior**, -itus, *verb*, 4, *dep.* I lie, I cheat, I counterfeit or pretend, I imitate.  
**mercēs**, -ēdis, *subst.* 3, *fem.*, 1. hire, pay, wages, a reward, a bribe; 2. *plur. of merx*.  
**Mercuriūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* Mercury (*the messenger of the gods, and god of eloquence and cunning, inventor of the lyre*).  
**mergūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* a diver (*a kind of sea-bird*).  
**mēridies**, -ēi, *subst.* 5, *masc.* noon.  
**mēridiōnālis**, -e, *adj.* southern.  
**mēritum**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* merit, desert, a service or kindness, worth or value.  
**mērum**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* wine.  
**merx**, mercis, *subst.* 3, *fem.* goods, wares, merchandise.  
**messis**, -is, *subst.* 3, *fem.*, 1. harvest; 2. a crop.  
**mētuo**, metui, metūtum, *verb*, 3, I fear.

- mētūs, -ūs, subst. 4, masc.** fear.  
**mētūs, -a, -um, poss. pron.** (C. L. A. § 13. B; L. P. § 38 (3)).  
**mīco, micui, verb, 1;** 1. I quiver or flutter; 2. I sparkle, glitter, shine.  
**mīlēs, -ītis, subst. 3, masc.** a soldier.  
**mīlītāris, -e, adj.** military.  
**mīlītia, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** warfare, military service.  
**mīllē, indecl. numeral adj.** a thousand.  
**mīlūūs, -i, subst. 2, masc.** a kite (*bird of prey*).  
**mīnae, -ārum, subst. 1, fem. plur.** threats.  
**Mīnervā, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** Minerva or Pallas (*the goddess of wisdom*).  
**mīnīmūs, mīnōr.** See C. L. A. § 12, A. 3; L. P. § 36.  
**mīnīmē, adv.** by no means, not at all.  
**mīnistro, -āvi, -ātum, verb, 1, I** serve, I manage, I give.  
**mīnor, -ātus, verb, 1, dep.** I threaten.  
**mīrābilis, -e, adj.** wonderful.  
**mīror, -ātus, verb, 1, dep.** I wonder, I admire.  
**mīrūs, -a, -um, adj.** wonderful.  
**misceo, miscui, mistum or mixtum, verb, 2, I** mix.  
**mīsēr, mīsēra, miserum, adj.** miserable, wretched, unhappy.  
**mīsēria, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** misery.  
**mīsī.** See mitto.  
**mitis, -e, adj.** mild, mellow, soft, gentle.  
**mitto, mīsī, missum, verb, 3, I** send, I dismiss, I throw or hurl.  
**mixtus.** See misceo.  
**mōbilītās, -ātis, subst. 3, fem.** movableness, changeableness.  
**mōdō, adv.** only, just now, lately, at one time, at another time.  
**mōdūs, -i, subst. 2, masc.** a measure, a limit, a manner or mode, metre or tone (*in poetry or music*).  
**mōlestia, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** trouble, troublesomeness, annoyance.  
**mollis, -e, adj.** soft, gentle, tender.  
**mons, montis, subst. 3, masc.** a mountain.  
**mōnūmentum, -i, subst. 2, neut.** a memorial or monument.  
**mōrā, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** delay.  
**morbūs, -i, subst. 2, masc.** disease, an illness.  
**mordeo, mōmordi, morsum, verb, 2, I** bite, I devour.  
**mōrior, mortuus, fut. part. moritūrus** (L. P. § 63, note 2), **verb, 3, dep.** I die.  
**mōror, -ātus, verb, 1, dep., 1. I** delay, I linger or tarry; 2. I cause to tarry, I hinder or retard; 3. I care for.  
**mors, mortis, subst. 3, fem.** death.  
**mortālis, -e, adj.** mortal.  
**mōs, mōris, subst. 3, masc.** a custom, a manner. *In plur.* mores, manners, morals.  
**mōveo, mōvi, mōtum, verb, 2, I** move, I stir, I disturb.  
**mox, adv.** soon.  
**mūliēr, muliēris, subst. 3, fem.** a woman.  
**multitudo, īnis, subst. 3, fem.** a multitude, a crowd.  
**multūs, -a, -um, adj.** (L. P. § 36), many, much.  
**mūnūs, -ēris, subst. 3, neut.** a duty, an office, a service or favour, a gift.  
**munusculum, -i, subst. 2, neut.** a little gift.  
**murmūr, -ūris, subst. 3, neut.** a murmur, a noise, a roar.  
**murrhīnā, -ōrum, subst. 2, neut.** *plur.* china vessels, earthenware.  
**mūrūs, -i, subst. 2, masc.** a wall.  
**mūs, mūris, subst. 3, com.** a mouse.  
**muscă, -ae, subst. 1, fem., a fly.**  
**mūtātio, -ōnis, subst. 3, fem.** a changing, change.  
**mūto, -āvi, -ātum, verb, 1, I** change, I alter.  
**myrtūs, -i, subst. 2, fem.** a myrtle.

## N.

- nam, *conj.* for.  
 nāris, -is, *subst.* 3, *fem.* a nostril, the nose.  
 narro, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1, I tell, I relate.  
 nascōr, nātus, *verb.* 3, *dep.* I am born, I arise, I spring forth, I am made.  
 nāto, -āvi, -atum, *verb.* 1, I swim.  
 nātūrā, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* nature.  
 nātūrālis, -e, *adj.* natural.  
 nātūs, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* a son.  
 nātus. See nascor.  
 naufragium, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* shipwreck.  
 nautā. See navita.  
 nauticūs, -a, -um, *adj.* nautical, belonging to ships.  
 nāvigo, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1, I sail, I sail over.  
 nāvis, -is, *subst.* 3, *fem.* a ship.  
 nāvītā, -ae, or nauta, *subst.* 1, *masc.* a sailor.  
 nē, *adv.* and *conj.* not, lest.  
 nē, *adv.* or *interrogative particle*, with no English equivalent, joined to the end of the first word in a sentence, and making the sentence interrogative. (See p. 32.)  
 nec or neque, *conj.* nor, not even; when there are two, the first may be translated neither, the second nor.  
 necessē, *indecl. adj.* necessary.  
 necessitās, -ātis, *subst.* 3, *fem.* necessity, the goddess of necessity.  
 nēco, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1, I kill.  
 necto, nexui and nexi, nexum, *verb.* 3, I bind, I connect.  
 nēfās, *indecl. subst. neut. and adj.* lawless, wicked, wickedness, a sin.  
 negligo, neglexi, neglectum, *verb.* 3, I neglect, I disregard.  
 nēgōtium, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* business, occupation, an affair.  
 nēmō, -inis, *subst.* 3, *masc.* nobody.  
 nēmūs, nēmōris, *subst.* 3, *neut.* a wood, a grove.  
 nēquē. See nec.  
 nēqueo, -ivi and -ii, -itum, *verb. anom.*, I cannot.  
 nescio, -ivi or ii, -itum, *verb.* 4, I know not, I am ignorant.  
 nīgēr, nīgra, nīgrum, *adj.* black, dark.  
 nihīl or nīl, *indecl. subst. neut.* nothing.  
 nihīlum, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* nothing.  
 nīl. See nihīl.  
 nīmīs, *adv. and indecl. subst.* too much.  
 nīteo, v. 2, I shine.  
 nītīdūs, -a, -um, *adj.* bright, clear, sleek, neat.  
 nītor, nīsus or nīxus, *verb.* 3, *dep.* I lean upon, I endeavour, I strive.  
 nīsi, *conj.* unless.  
 nīvem. See nix.  
 nix, nīvis, *subst.* 3, *fem.* snow.  
 no, nāvi, *verb.* 1, I swim.  
 nobīlis, -e, *adj.* noble, famous.  
 nobīlītās, -ātis, *subst.* 3, *fem.* nobility.  
 nōceo, -ui, -itum, *verb.* 2, I do harm, I injure, I hurt.  
 nōlo, nōlui, *verb. anom.* I wish not, I am unwilling.  
 nōmēn, nomīnis, *subst.* 3, *neut.* a name.  
 nōn, *adv.* not.  
 nōnāginta, *numeral adj. indecl.* ninety.  
 nondum, *adv.* not yet.  
 nonnē, *adv.* (the negative *adv.* non with the *interrog.* -nē) not?  
 nonnullūs, -a, -um, *adj.* (declined like nullus, of which it is a compound) some, several.  
 nonnunquam, *adv.* sometimes.  
 noster, nostra, nostrum, *poss. pron.* our.  
 nōtūs, -a, -um, *adj.* (properly *partic. of nosco*) known, well known, notorious.  
 nōvem, *numeral adj. indecl.* nine.  
 nōvūs, -a, -um, *adj.* new.

**nox, noctis, subst. 3, fem.** night, darkness.

**nūbēs, -is, subst. 3, fem.** a cloud.

**nūdūs, -a, -um, adj.** naked, bare.

**nullūs, -a, -um, adj.** (L. P. § 34), no, not any, none.

**num, adv., an interrog. particle,** used generally when the answer 'No' is expected; with no English equivalent.

**Numa, -ae, subst. 1, masc.** Numa (Pompilius, the second king of Rome).

**nūmēro, -āvi, -ātum, verb, 1, I** count, I account or consider.

**nūmērūs, -i, subst. 2, masc., 1. a** number; 2. a measure or harmony (in music or poetry), a verse.

**nunc, adv.** now.

**nunquam, adv.** never.

**nuntio, -āvi, -ātum, verb, 1, I** announce, I tell, I report.

**nūto, -āvi, -ātum, verb, 1, I** nod.

**nūtrio, -īvi, -itum, verb, 4, I** nourish, I feed, I tend.

## O.

**O, interjection.** O! Oh!

**ob, prep. governing acc., on account of, for.**

**obdūco, -duxi, -ductum, verb, 3, compd. of duco, 1. I** lead before, I draw over; 2. I drink down, I toss off, I quaff.

**obdūro, -āvi, -ātum, verb, 1, compd. of duro, 1. I** harden; 2. I endure.

**obītūs, -ūs, subst. 4, masc., 1. a** going down or setting; 2. death.

**obsessus.** See obsideo.

**obsideo, -sēdi, -sessum, verb, 2, compd. of sedeo, I** besiege.

**obstinātūs, -a, -um, adj.** resolute, firm, obstinate.

**obsto, -stīti, -stātum, verb, 1, compd. of sto, I** oppose.

**occāsio, -ōnis, subst. 3, fem.** opportunity, a fit time.

**occido, -cīdi, -cāsūm, verb, 3,**

*compd. of cado, I fall, I perish. (Of the sun, etc.) it sets.*

**occūpo, -āvi, -ātum, verb, 1, I** seize, I get the start of, I attack.

**oceānūs, -i, subst. 2, masc.** ocean.

**octāvūs, -a, -um, adj. (ord. num.)** eighth.

**octo, indecl. num. adj.** eight.

**octoginta, indecl. num. adj.** eighty.

**ocūlūs, -i, subst. 2, masc.** an eye.

**odīum, -i, subst. 2, neut.** hatred.

**officīum, -i, subst. 2, neut.** a service, a kindness, a duty.

**olim, adv.** once, formerly, at some time, hereafter.

**ōmēn, ōmīnis, subst. 3, neut.** a sign (of something future), an omen or portent.

**omnis, -e, adj.** all, every.

**ōnērārīūs, -a, -um, adj.** carrying burdens. *Navis oneraria*, a merchant vessel, a transport ship.

**ōnēro, -āvi, -ātum, verb, 1, I** load.

**ōnūs, -ēris, subst. 3, neut.** a weight, a load, a burden.

**ōpem, defect. subst. 3, fem.** (L. P. § 25, a), power, strength, aid, assistance; **ōpēs (plur.)** wealth, property, resources.

**oppidum, -i, subst. 2, neut.** a town.

**opprimo, -pressi, -pressum, verb, 3, compd. of premo, I** press against, I crush, I fall upon, surprise or seize.

**optimūs.** See C. L. A. § 12. A. 3; L. P. § 36.

**ōpulentia, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** wealth.

**ōpūs, -ēris, subst. 3, neut.** work, labour.

**ōpūs, indecl. subst.** need.

**ōrātio, -ōnis, subst. 3, fem.** speech, language, a speech.

**ōrātor, -ōris, subst. 3, masc.** an orator, a speaker.

**orbis, -is, subst. 3, masc., 1. a** circle, an orbit or path of a planet; 2. a circle or disk, especially the Orb, i.e. the World.

**orō, -īnis, subst. 3, masc., 1. a**

row or line; 2. order; 3. a line or rank of soldiers, a troop; 4. a rank (*in the state*).

**ōrior, ortus, (fut. part. orītūrus, L. P. § 63 note 1, and note 2), verb, 4, (with some forms belonging to 3), I rise, I begin.**

**ōriens, orientis, subst. 3, masc. the east.**

**ornātūs, -ūs, subst. 4, masc. ornament, dress, especially gorgeous or splendid dress.**

**orno, -āvi, -ātum, verb, 1, I adorn.**

**ōro, -āvi, -ātum, verb, 1, I pray, I beg, I entreat.**

**Orpheūs, Orphēi or Orphēōs, subst. 2, masc. (see L. P. p. 121) Orpheus (the famous mythical singer and musician of Thrace).**

**ortūs, -ūs, subst. 4, masc. a rising, a rise or beginning.**

**ortus. See orior.**

**ōs, ōris, subst. 3, neut. the mouth, the face.**

**ōs, ossis, subst. 3, neut. a bone.**

**ostendo, -di, -sum and -tum, verb, 3, I show.**

**ostrum, -i, subst. 2, neut., 1. purple, (i. e. purple dye); 2. purple (i. e. a purple robe or dress).**

**ōtium, -i, subst. 2, neut. leisure, ease, rest, peace.**

**ōvis, -is, subst. 3, fem. a sheep.**

**ōvum, -i, subst. 2, neut. an egg.**

## P

**pācātūs, -a, -um, adj. (properly part. of paco, I pacify), peaceful, tranquil.**

**pāenē, adv. almost.**

**pāgānūs, -a, -um, 1. adj. rustic, belonging to the country or to a village; 2. subst. a peasant.**

**pāgūs, -i, subst. 2, masc. a canton or district.**

**palleo, pallui, verb, 2, I am pale.**

**pallesco, pallui, verb, 3, I turn pale.**

**pallidūs, -a, -um, adj. pale.**

**pālūs, -ūdis, subst. 3, fem. a marsh, a pool.**

**pando, -di, -sum and passum, verb, 3, I spread out.**

**pānis, -is, subst. 3, masc. bread.**

**pāp̄yrifēr, -ēra, -ērum, adj. pāp̄yrus - bearing (epithet of the Nile).**

**pār, pāris, adj. (like ingens), equal.**

**parco, pēperci, parsum, verb, 3, I spare.**

**pārens, -entis, subst. 3, com. a parent.**

**pāreo, -ui, -itum, verb, 2, I obey.**

(The original meaning was I appear, then I appear at some one's command, and so I attend, or wait upon.)

**pārītēr, adv. equally.**

**pāro, -āvi, -ātum, verb, 1, I prepare, I procure, I order or contrive.**

**pars, partis, subst. 3, fem. part.**

**parvūlūs, -a, -um, adj. little, tiny, very young.**

**parvūs, -a, -um, adj. small (L. P. § 36).**

**pasco, pāvi, pastum, verb, 3; 1. I feed, I maintain, I rear, I tend;**

**2. I graze or browse, I feed or eat;**

**3. In pass. voice used as an intrans. verb, I feed.**

**passōr, passōris, subst. 3, masc. a sparrow.**

**passim, adv. here and there, everywhere, at random.**

**passūs, -ūs, subst. 4, masc. a step, a pace.**

**passūs. See patior; see also pando.**

(The part. from pando is common as epithet of crines or capillus, dishevelled hair.)

**pastōr, -ōris, subst. 3, masc. a shepherd.**

**pastūs, -ūs, subst. 4, masc. pasture, food.**

**pastūs. See pasco.**

**pāteo, -ui, verb, 2, I stand open, I lie open, I am exposed; (a country) extends.**

- pāter, pātris, subst. 3, masc. a** father.
- pātiens, -tis, adj. (like ingens), properly part. of patior, patient, enduring, able to endure.**
- patientia, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** patience.
- pātor, passus, verb, 3, dep. I suffer, I endure, I allow.**
- pātriā, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** fatherland, country (see regio), native land.
- pātriūs, -a, -um, adj. 1, fatherly, paternal; 2, hereditary.**
- paucūs, -a, -um, adj.** few, little.
- paullatim, adv.** by degrees.
- paullo or paullum, adv.** a little, slightly.
- paupēr, -ēris, adj. (L. P. p. 122, B. f.)** poor, needy, scanty.
- paupēriēs, -ēi, subst. 5, fem. (poetical word)** poverty.
- paupertās, -ātis, subst. 3, fem.** poverty.
- pāvi.** See pasco.
- pāvidūs, -a, -um, adj.** trembling, fearful, timid.
- pāvōr, -ōris, subst. 3, masc. a** trembling, fear, panic, dread.
- pax, pācis, subst. 3, fem.** peace.
- pectūs, -ōris, subst. 3, neut. 1.** the breast; 2. the heart, the feelings, the spirit, the mind.
- pēcūnia, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** money.
- pēcūs, -ōris, subst. 3, neut.** cattle.
- pēcūs, -ūdis, subst. 3, fem.** a single head of cattle, a beast, a sheep; usually in plur. cattle.
- pēditātūs, -ūs, subst. 4, masc.** infantry.
- pellis, -is, subst. 3, fem.** skin.
- pello, pēpūli, pulsum, verb, 3.** I strike, I drive, I extinguish, I expel.
- pendeo, pēpendi, verb, 2, I hang, I am suspended, I depend upon.**
- pennā, ae, subst. 1, fem.** a feather, a wing.
- pēperci.** See parco.
- pēpūli.** See pello.
- pēr, prep. governing acc.** through.
- pērāgo, -ēgi, peractum, verb, 3, compd. of ago.** I finish, I complete, I go through, I describe.
- percipio, -cēpi, -ceptum, verb, 3, compd. of capio, I gather in, I reap, I perceive or feel.**
- perdo, -didi, -ditum, verb, 3, compd. of do, I destroy, I waste, I lose.**
- pērennis, -e, adj.** lasting, unfailling, perpetual.
- pēreo, -ivi or -ii, -itum, verb anom., compd. of eo, I perish, I am lost.**
- perfēro, -tūli, -lātum, verb anom., compd. of fero, 1. I convey; 2. I endure; 3. I complete or accomplish.**
- perfectūs.** See perficio; as adj. perfect.
- perficio, -fēci, -fectum, verb, 3, compd. of facio, I accomplish, I finish, I perform.**
- perfūgium, -i, subst. 2, neut. a** refuge.
- pergo, perrexi, -rectum, verb, 3, compd. of rego, I go, I proceed.**
- periculum, -i, subst. 2, neut.** peril, danger.
- pērīmo, -ēmi, -emptum, verb, 3, compd. of ēmo, I destroy.**
- permisceo, -miscui, -mistum and mixtum, verb, 2, compd. of misceo, I mingle.**
- perniciōsūs, -a, -um, adj.** deadly, destructive.
- perpētūo, adv.** for ever, perpetually.
- perpētūūs -a, -um, adj.** perpetual, lasting, eternal.
- persaepē, adv.** very often.
- Persis, -idis, subst. 3, fem.** Persia.
- pēs, pēdis, subst. 3, masc.** a foot.
- pessimūs.** C. L. A. § 12. A. 3; L. P. § 36.
- pēto, pētīvi or petīi, petītum, verb, 3, I seek, I aim at, I beg, I desire, I make for. (The original meaning of the word is I fall upon**

- or attack; and the other more common meanings are derived from this.)
- phīlōmēla**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* a nightingale.
- phīlōsōphia**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* philosophy.
- phīlōsōphūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* a philosopher.
- Phoebūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* Phoebus (a name of the god Apollo, the god of the sun).
- pictūs**. See **pingo**.
- piētās**, -ātis, *subst.* 3, *fem.* dutiful conduct, piety, affection, loyalty, gentleness.
- pingo**, **pinxi**, **pictum**, *verb.* 3, I paint, I embroider, I represent.
- pinguis**, -e, *adj.* fat, fertile.
- pinūs**, -ūs and -i, *subst.* 4, and 2, *fem.*, 1. a pine, a fir tree; 2. anything made of pine, a ship, a plank, a torch.
- pirūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *fem.* a pear tree.
- piscis**, -is, *subst.* 3, *masc.* a fish.
- plāceo**, -ui, -itum, *verb.* 2, I please.
- plācidūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* placid, calm, gentle.
- plāco**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1, I appease, I propitiate, I soothe.
- Plāto**, -ōnis, *subst.* 3, *masc.*, Plato. A celebrated Greek philosopher.
- plēnūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* full.
- plērūmq̄**, *adv.* mostly, generally.
- plūrimū**, *adv.* very much. See **multus**.
- plūrimūs**, **plūs**, C. L. A. § 12. A. 3; L. P. § 36, note 1.
- plūvia**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* rain.
- plūviūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* rainy.
- Poenī**, -orum, *subst.* 2, *masc. plur.* the Carthaginians.
- poēta**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *masc.* a poet.
- pōlio**, -ivi, -itum, *verb.* 4, I polish, I adorn, I refine or improve.
- polliceor**, -itus, *verb.* 2, *dep.* I promise.
- Pollux**, **Pollūcis**, *subst.* 3, *masc.* Pollux. See **Castor**.
- Pompiliūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* a Roman name. See **Numa**.
- pōmum**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* an apple, fruit.
- pōnē**, *prep.* governing *accus.* behind.
- pōno**, **pōsui**, **pōsitum**, *verb.* 3, I place, I put.
- pons**, **pontis**, *subst.* 3, *masc.* a bridge.
- pontūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* the sea.
- pōpūlēus**, -a, -um, *adj.* poplar, made of poplar leaves.
- pōpūlūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *fem.* a poplar.
- pōpūlus**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* a people, a tribe, a race.
- porticūs**, -ūs, *subst.* 4, *fem.*, 1. a colonnade or arcade, a porch or portico; 2. the Stoic school of philosophy (so called because Zeno, the founder of that school, used to teach in a place of this kind).
- posco**, **pōposci**, *verb.* 3, I demand, I require.
- pōsitus**. See **pono**.
- possum**, **pōtui**, *verb. anom.* I am able, I can.
- post**, *prep.* governing *accus.* behind, after, since; *used as adv.* afterwards.
- postēā**, *adv.* afterwards.
- posthāc**, *adv.* hereafter.
- Postūmiūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* Postumius, a Roman name.
- pōtens**, -tis, *adj.* (like **ingens**), powerful, able, ruling over. (L. P. § 79, 1.)
- pōtest**. See **possum**.
- pōtior**, **potitus**, *verb.* 4, *dep.* (L. P. § 63, note 1), I take possession of, I gain or get, I reach or arrive at.
- pōtior**, -us, *adj. comp.* (from the rare *adj.* **potis**), better.
- pōtissimū**, *adv.* (superl. from **potis**), especially, best.
- pōtius**, *adv.* (comparative, see **potissimū**), rather.

- praebeo**, -ui, -itum, *verb.* 2, *compd.* of habeo, I offer, I give, I afford, I furnish.
- praecipuē**, *adv.* chiefly, especially.
- praedā**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* booty, plunder.
- praepāro**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1, *compd.* of paro, I get ready beforehand, I prepare.
- praesēpē**, -is, *subst.* 3, *neut.* a stall, a fold.
- praestābilis**, -e, *adj.* excellent.
- praesto**, -iti and -āvi, -itum and -ātum, *verb.* 1, *compd.* of sto, 1. I stand before, I surpass, I excel; 2. I am responsible for, I perform; 3. I show or prove.
- praetēreo**, -ivi or -ii, -itum, *verb.* *anom.*, *compd.* of eo, I pass, I go past, I pass over, I omit.
- praetērītūs**, -a, -um, *adj.*, *derived* from praetereo, *past.*
- prātum**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* a meadow.
- prāvūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* crooked, perverse, vicious, bad.
- prēcor**, -ātus, *verb.* 1, *dep.* I pray.
- prēmo**, pressi, pressum, *verb.* 3, I press, I crush.
- prētiōsūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* precious.
- prētium**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* price or value, a reward or prize.
- Priāmūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* Priam (*king of Troy*).
- prīmum**, *adv.* first.
- primūs**, -a, -um, *adj.*, *superl.* from prae, (L. P. § 36, note 4), first.
- princeps**, principis, 1. *adj.* chief, first, leading; 2. *subst.* 3, *com.* a chief, prince, or leader.
- principium**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* a beginning.
- prior**, prius, *adj.*, *compar.* from prae, (see primus), former; *in plur.* priores, ancestors.
- prō**, *prep.* governing *ablat.* before, in front of, for, in defence of, instead of.
- prōbitās**, -ātis, *subst.* 3, *fem.* goodness.
- prōbo**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1; 1. I try, test, or prove; 2. I approve, I praise.
- prōbrum**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* a crime, wickedness, disgrace, an insult, a reproach.
- prōcūl**, *adv.* afar, far off.
- prodeo**, -ivi or -ii, -itum, *verb.* *anom.*, *compd.* of eo, I go forth.
- prōdērīt**. See prōsum.
- proelium**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* a battle.
- prōfecto**, *adv.* actually, in fact, certainly.
- profectūs**. See proficiscor.
- prōfēro**, -tūli, -lātum, *verb.* *anom.*, *compd.* of fero, I carry forth, I produce, I make known, I mention.
- proficiscor**, profectus, *verb.* 3, *dep.* I set out, I go, I march.
- prōfundo**, -fūdī, -fūsum, *verb.* 3, *compd.* of fundo, I pour forth.
- prōjectūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* (*properly part. of projicio*), stretched out, jutting out, prominent.
- prōpē**, 1. *adv.* near, nearly; 2. *prep.* governing *accus.* near.
- prōpēro**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1, I hasten.
- prōpōsītum**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* a purpose, a plan.
- prōpriūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* one's own, proper, personal.
- prosperūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* fortunate, prosperous, happy.
- prōsum**, prōfūi, prōpessē, *verb.* *compd.* of sum, I am useful, I benefit, I profit.
- proximus**, -a, -um, *adj.* *superl.* nearest. C. L. A. § 12 (4); L. P. § 36, note 4.
- prūdēns**, prudentis, *adj.* (*like ingens*), skilled or experienced, wise, prudent, sagacious.
- prudentia**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* skill, sagacity, wisdom, prudence.
- psittacūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* a parrot.
- pūdēt**, puduit, *verb.* *impers.* 2, it shames.



- pūdōr**, -ōris, *subst.* 3, *masc.*, 1. shame, modesty; 2. disgrace.  
**pūellā**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* a girl.  
**puēr**, puēri, *subst.* 2, *masc.* a boy.  
**pueritia**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* boyhood, childhood.  
**pugna**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* a fight, a battle.  
**pugnātōr**, -ōris, *subst.* 3, *masc.* a combatant.  
**pugno**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1, I fight.  
**pugnūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* a fist.  
**pulchēr**, pulchra, pulchrum, *adj.* beautiful, fair, handsome, fine, excellent, glorious.  
**pullūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* a young animal, a young bird, a chicken.  
**pulso**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1, I push, I strike, I knock at, I beat.  
**pulsūs**. See pello.  
**pulvis**, pulvērīs, *subst.* 3, *masc.* dust.  
**puppis**, -is, *subst.* 3, *fem.* the stern of a ship, a ship.  
**purpūra**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.*, 1. purple (dye or colour); 2. purple (cloth or robes), a purple garment.  
**pūto**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1, I think, I suppose, I deem. (*The original meaning of the word is—I cleanse, I prune, I clear away; and from these meanings were derived those of arranging and reckoning.*)  
**Pyrrhūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* Pyrrhus (a king of Epirus, who waged war with the Romans, B.C. 280).

## Q.

- quadrāgēsīmūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* (*ord. num.*) fortieth.  
**quadrāgintā**, *adj.* (*card. num.*, indecl.) forty.  
**quadrīngenti**, -ae, -a, *adj.* (*card. num.*) four hundred.  
**quaero**, quāesivī, quāesītum, *verb.* 3, I seek, I ask.  
**quam** *conj.* how, as, than.  
**quāquāvis**, *adv.* and *conj.* however

- much, ever so much, ever so, although.  
**quando**, *conj.* when; most frequently used as *inter. particle*, when?  
**quārē**, *conj.* wherefore, why?  
**quartūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* (*ord. num.*) fourth.  
**quāsī**, *conj.* as if.  
**quātēr**, *adv.* four times.  
**quātio**, quassi, quassum, *verb.* 3, I shake, I shatter.  
**quāttūōr**, *adj.* (*card. num.*, indecl.) four.  
**quē**, *conj.* (always enclitic, i.e. joined to the end of the word which it couples) and; when there are two, the first sometimes means both.  
**quērēla**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* a complaint.  
**queroūs**, -ūs, *subst.* 4, *fem.* an oak.  
**quēror**, questus, *verb.* 3, *dep.* I complain.  
**quī**, quae, quod, *pron. rel.* who, which.  
**quidam**, quaedam, quiddam or quoddam, *pron. indef.* (see L. P. § 38 (9), 6), a certain, some.  
**quidem**, *adv.* indeed.  
**quiēs**, quiētis, *subst.* 3, *fem.* rest, repose, peace, quiet, a pause.  
**quiesco**, quiēvi, quiētum, *verb.* 3, I rest.  
**quīlibet**, quaelibet, quodlibet, *pron.* (see L. P. § 38 (9), 10), any you please, any (in the sense of every).  
**quīquē**, *adj.* (*card. num.*, indecl.) five.  
**quintūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* (*ord. num.*) fifth.  
**quīs**, *pron.*, 1. *inter.* and 2. *indef.* (see L. P. § 38 (7) and (8)), 1. who? what? 2. any, some.  
**quisquam**, *pron. indef.* (see L. P. § 38 (9), 5), any. (*Used only where there is a negative expressed or implied, and in such a way that 'not any' would be equivalent to 'none.'*)

**quisque**, *pron.* (see L. P. § 38 (9), 11), each.

**quivis**, *pron.* (see L. P. § 38 (9), 9), any you will, any (*in the sense of every*). See *quilibet*.

**quondam**, *adv.* at a certain time, once, formerly, sometimes.

**quōquē**, *adv.* or *conj.* also, too.

**quōtiēs**, *adv.* or *conj.* how often, (as often) as.

**quōtūs**, -a, -um, *adj. pronom.* which (*in number or order*), how many, what.

**quum**, *conj.*, 1. when, since; 2. *when followed by tum the two words quum—tum often have the force of both—and, or not only—but also.*

## R.

**rādīus**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* a ray, a spoke (of a wheel).

**rāna**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* a frog.

**rāpidūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* fierce, violent, rapid.

**rāpio**, **rāpui**, **raptum**, *verb.* 3, I seize or snatch, I carry off.

**rārūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* thin, scattered, few, rare.

**rastrum**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* (L. P. § 25 (6)), a rake or hoe.

**rātio**, -ōnis, *subst.* 3, *fem.*, 1. a reckoning, an account, a method, plan, or system, the nature (of anything); 2. reason (*i. e. the faculty of the mind so called*); 3. the reason or cause (of a thing); 4. a system, a doctrine, science.

**rātis**, -is, *subst.* 3, *fem.* a raft, a boat or ship.

**rēcens**, -tis, *adj.* recent, fresh, young, new.

**rēcōrdātiō**, -ōnis, *subst.* 3, *fem.* recollection, remembrance.

**rectē**, *adv.* rightly.

**rectōr**, -ōris, *subst.* 3, *masc.* a ruler, guide, or master.

**rectus**, -a, -um, *adj.*, 1. straight,

upright, direct; 2. right, lawful, good.

**rectum**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* right.

**reddo**, -didi, -ditum, *verb.* 3, *compd. of do*, 1. I give back, I restore, I repay, I give; 2. I render, make or cause.

**redeo**, -ivi or -ii, -itum, *verb anom.*, *compd. of eo*, I go back, I return.

**redintegro**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1, I renew.

**reditūs**, -ūs, *subst.* 4, *masc.* a return.

**redūco**, -duxi, -ductum, *verb.* 3, *compd. of duco*, I lead back.

**redundo**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1, I overflow, I abound.

**rēfēro**, **rētūli**, **rēlātum**, *verb anom.*, *compd. of fero*, I bring back, I relate.

**rēfulgeo**, -fulsi, *verb.* 2, *compd. of fulgeo*, I flash back, I reflect.

**rēgia**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* a palace.

**rēgina**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* a queen.

**rēgio**, -ōnis, *subst.* 3, *fem.* a region, district, or place, a country (*in a geographical sense, to be distinguished from patria, one's native country, and rus, the country, as opposed to the town*).

**rēgiūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* royal.

**regnum**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* a kingdom.

**rēgo**, **rexī**, **rectum**, *verb.* 3, I rule.

**rēlictus**. See *relinquo*.

**rēlinquo**, -liqui, -lictum, *verb.* 3, I leave.

**rēliquūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* remaining; *in plur.* reliqui, the rest.

**rēmēdium**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* a remedy.

**rēmex**, **rēmīgis**, *subst.* 3, *masc.* a rower.

**rēmōror**, -ātus, *verb.* 1, *dep.*, 1. I stay or linger; 2. I delay or detain.

**rēmūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* an oar.

**Rēmūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* Remus (the brother of Romulus).

- rēpentīnūs, -a, -um, adj.** sudden.  
**reprimō, -pressi, -pressum, verb,** 3, *compd. of premo*, I repress, I check.  
**rēquies -ētis, accus. requiem as well as -eternum, subst.** 3, *fem.* rest.  
**rēs, rēi, subst.** 5, *fem.* a thing, a fact, reality, the truth.  
**resideo, -sēdi, -sessum, verb,** 2, *compd. of sedeo*, I settle down, I subside.  
**rēsolvō, -solvi, -solūtum, verb,** 3, *compd. of solvo*, 1. I unbind, I release; 2. I cancel, I destroy.  
**respondeo, respondi, responsum, verb,** 2, I answer.  
**responsio, -ōnis, subst.** 3, *fem.* an answering.  
**responsum, -i, subst.** 2, *masc.* an answer.  
**respublica, rēpublicae, subst.** 1, *fem.* (res and publicus declined together, L. P. N. E. 5th decl.), 1. a republic or commonwealth, a state; 2. the public good.  
**restinguo, -stinxi, -stinctum, verb,** 3, I extinguish.  
**rētro, adv.** back again.  
**rēvērentia, -ae, subst.** 1, *fem.* reverence.  
**rēverto, -verti, -versum, verb,** 3, *compd. of verto*, I turn back. (*Used in pass. as a dep. verb,* I return.)  
**rēvōlo, -āvi, -ātum, verb,** 1, *compd. of volo* (I fly), I fly back, I fly away.  
**rēūs, -i, subst.** 2, *masc.* an accused person, a defendant, a guilty person, a criminal.  
**rex, rēgis, subst.** 3, *masc.* a king.  
**rideo, risi, risum, verb,** 2, I laugh.  
**rīgeo, -ui, verb,** 2, I am stiff, I am numbed.  
**ripā, -ae, subst.** 1, *fem.* a bank (*of a river*).  
**risūs, -ūs, subst.** 4, *masc.* a laugh, *laughter*.  
**rivūs, -i, subst.** 2, *masc.* a brook.  
**rōbigo, -īnis, subst.** 3, *fem.* rust, blight.  
**rōbustūs, -a, -um, adj.** hardy, strong, robust.  
**rōgo, -āvi, -ātum, verb,** 1, I ask, I request, I ask for, I beg.  
**Rōmā, -ae, subst.** 1, *fem.* Rome.  
**Rōmānūs, -a, -um, adj.** Roman.  
**Rōmūlūs, -i, subst.** 2, *masc.* Romulus (*the founder, and first king of Rome*).  
**rōsā, -ae, subst.** 1, *fem.* a rose.  
**rosidūs, -a, -um, adj.** dewy.  
**rōtā, -ae, subst.** 1, *fem.* a wheel, a chariot.  
**rūbeo, -ui, verb,** 2, I am red, I blush.  
**rūbens, -tis, adj.** (*properly part. pres. of rubeo*), red.  
**rūbicundūs, -a, -um, adj.** red, ruddy.  
**rūbōr, -ōris, subst.** 3, *masc.* redness, a blush.  
**rūdīs, -e, adj.** rough, wild, unpolished, uncivilised, or unskilled, ignorant, inexperienced.  
**rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, verb,** 3, I break, I burst, I tear, I destroy.  
**ruo, rui, rūtum, verb,** 3; 1. I fall, I rush, I go to ruin, I perish; 2. I cast down, I disturb.  
**rūpi.** See **rumpo**.  
**rursūs, adv.** backward, again.  
**rūs, rūris, subst.** 3, *neut.* the country (*as opposed to the town; distinct in meaning from patria, and regio*), the fields.

## S.

- Sābini, -orum, subst.** 2, *masc. plur.* the Sabines (*an ancient Italian race*).  
**sācer, sacra, sacrum, adj.** 1. sacred; 2. accused (*this is derived from its original meaning, devoted to a God for destruction*).  
**sācerdōs, -dōtis, subst.** 3, *com.* a priest or priestess.

- sacrificiūm**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* a sacrifice.
- saeculum** or **saecūlum**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.*, an age.
- saepē**, *adv.* often.
- saevio**, -ii, -itum, *verb.* 4, I am fierce, I rage.
- sāgitta**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* an arrow.
- sal**, **sālis**, *subst.* 3, *masc.*, 1. salt; 2. wit, cleverness, a witty saying, a witticism.
- sālio**, **salui**, **saltum**, *verb.* 4, I leap.
- salto**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1, I dance.
- saltūs**, -ūs, *subst.* 4, *masc.* a wood, woodland.
- salūber**, **salūbris**, **salūbre**, *adj.* (like *acer*, L. P. § 33, c), healthy, wholesome.
- sālūs**, -ūtis, *subst.* 3, *fem.* safety, health, welfare.
- sālūtifer**, -fera, -ferum, *adj.* health-bearing, wholesome, healing.
- Samnitēs**, **Samnitium**, *subst.* 3, *masc. plur.* the Samnites (*inhabitants of Samnium in Italy*).
- sanguis**, -guinis, *subst.* 3, *masc.* blood.
- sāpiens**, -tis, *adj.* wise.
- sāpientia**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* wisdom.
- sāpio**, -ivi or -ii, *verb.* 3, I am wise, I understand.
- sāt** or **sātis**, *particle*, used both as *adv.* and as *indecl. adj.* or *subst.* enough.
- sātio**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1, I satiate, satisfy.
- sātius**, *compar.* of *satis*, better.
- sātūr**, **satūra**, **satūrum**, *adj.* full, satisfied (*with food*).
- saxum**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* a stone, a rock.
- scāla**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* a ladder.
- scando**, -di, -sum, *verb.* 3, I climb.
- scēlūs**, **scēlōris**, *subst.* 3, *neut.* a crime, wickedness.
- sceptrum**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* a sceptre.
- scientia**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* knowledge, skill.
- scindo**, **scidi**, **scissum**, *verb.* 3, I cut.
- scio**, **scivi**, **scitum**, *verb.* 4, I know.
- scribo**, **scripsi**, **scriptum**, *verb.* 3, I write.
- scriptōr**, -ōris, *subst.* 3, *masc.* a writer, an author, a historian.
- scyphūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* a cup or goblet.
- sē** or **sēsē**, *pron.* (L. G. § 38. 2), himself, herself, itself, or themselves.
- sectātōr**, -ōris, *subst.* 3, *masc.* a follower.
- secundūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* (*derived from sequor*), 1. following, next in order, second; 2. favourable, fortunate; *secundae res*, prosperity.
- secūrus**, -a, -um, *adj.* free from care, careless, easy, secure.
- secūlum**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* a generation, an age, a period of time.
- sēd**, *conj.* but.
- sēdēcim**, *adj.*, (*card. num. indecl.*) sixteen.
- sēdeo**, **sēdi**, **sessum**, *verb.* 2, I sit, I am fixed; (*a club or weapon*) comes down upon.
- sēgēs**, **sēgētis**, *subst.* 3, *fem.* a corn-field, a crop.
- sēmēl**, *adv.* once, once for all.
- sēmēn**, **sēmīnis**, *subst.* 3, *neut.* seed.
- sēmētis**, -is, *subst.* 3, *fem.* seed-time, a sowing.
- sēmīta**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* a path, a by-way.
- sempēr**, *adv.* always, for ever.
- sēnectūs**, -ūtis, *subst.* 3, *fem.* old age.
- sēnesco**, **senui**, *verb.* 3, I grow old, I waste away, decline, or wane.
- sēnex**, **sēnīa**, 1. *adj.* (see L. P. §

- 36, and p. 120), old, aged; 2. *subst.* an old man.
- sēni**, -ae, -a, *adj.* (numeral distrib.) six apiece, six.
- sēnior**. C. L. A. § 12. A. 3; L. P. § 36.
- sensūs**, -ūs, *subst.* 4, *masc.* sense, feeling.
- sententia**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* an opinion, a decision, judgment, a verdict, a thought (*expressed in words*), a sentence.
- sentio**, **sensi**, **sensum**, *verb.* 4, I feel, I perceive, I think.
- sentis**, -is, *subst.* 3, *masc.* a thorn, a bramble.
- septem**, *adj.*, (card. num., indecl.) seven.
- septentrionalis**, -e, *adj.* northern.
- septies**, *adv.* seven times.
- septimūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* (ord. num.) seventh.
- septuaginta**, *adj.*, (card. num., indecl.) seventy.
- Sēquāni**, -orum, *subst.* 2, *masc.* plur. the Sequani (a people of Gaul dwelling near the Sequana or Seine).
- sēquor**, **sēcūtus**, *verb.* 3, *dep.* I follow, I attend, I pursue.
- sērēnūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* serene, calm, clear, bright.
- sērmo**, -ōnis, *subst.* 3, *masc.* a discourse, conversation, talk, language.
- sēro**, **sēvi**, **sātum**, *verb.* 3, I sow, I plant.
- serpens**, **serpentis**, *subst.* 3, *fem.* (properly *part. pres. of serpo*), a serpent or snake.
- serpo**, **serpsi**, **serptum**, *verb.* 3, I creep.
- sērūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* late.
- Servīūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* Servius (a Roman name, especially Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome).
- servītūs**, -ūtis, *subst.* 3, *fem.* slavery.
- servo**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1, I preserve, I keep.
- servūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* a slave.
- sēsē**. See **sē**.
- sēx**, *adj.*, (card. num., indecl.) six.
- sexaginta**, *adj.*, (card. num., indecl.) sixty.
- sic**, *adv.* so, thus.
- siccūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* dry.
- sīdūs**, -ēris, *subst.* 3, *neut.* a constellation, a star.
- signum**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* 1. a sign or mark; 2. a military standard or ensign.
- silentium**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* silence.
- silva**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* a wood, forest, or plantation.
- similis**, -e, *adj.* like.
- sīnē**, *prep.* governing *ablat.* without.
- singulāris**, -e, *adj.*, 1. single, solitary; 2. singular, matchless, excellent, remarkable.
- singulūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* (generally used in plur. only), single, separate, one apiece.
- sīno**, **sīvi**, **sītum**, *verb.* 3, I allow, I permit.
- sisto**, *verb.* 3, I set, I place, I stop.
- sitiens**, -tis, *adj.* (*pres. part. of sitio*), thirsty.
- sītio**, -īvi or -ii, *verb.* 4, I thirst.
- sītūs**, -a, -um, *part. of sīno*, placed, situated.
- sītūs**, -ūs, *subst.* 4, *masc.*, 1. the position or site (of anything); 2. rust, mould, mouldiness, dullness.
- sivē**, *conj.* whether, or if.
- sociētās**, -ātis, *subst.* 3, *fem.* fellowship, union, society, an alliance.
- sociūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* a companion, partner, an ally.
- Socrātes**, -is, *subst.* 3, *masc.*, Socrates. A celebrated Greek philosopher.
- sōl**, **sōlis**, *subst.* 3, *masc.* the sun.
- sōleo**, **sōlitus sum**, *verb.* 2 (see L. P. § 73), I am accustomed, I am wont.

**sōlīdūs, -a, -um, adj.** firm, solid, complete.

**sōlītūs, -a, -um, part. of soleo** used as *adj.* usual, accustomed, customary, favourite.

**sollertia, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** skill.

**sollīcīto, -āvi, -ātum, verb, 1, I** stir up, I excite, I vex, I incite or tempt, I urge, I try to persuade, I solicit, I beg.

**solstitium, -i, subst. 2, neut.** the solstice, i. e. either midsummer, or midwinter, hence summer.

**sōlum, -i, subst. 2, neut.** the soil or ground.

**solum, adv.** only, merely.

**solūs, -a, -um, adj.** (L. P. § 34), alone, lonely, solitary.

**solvere, solvi, solūtum, verb, 3, I** loosen, I unbind, I pay, I release.

**somnūs, -i, subst. 2, masc.** sleep.

**sonītūs, -ūs, subst. 4, masc.** a noise, a sound.

**sonō, sonui, sonītum, verb, 1, I** sound, I make a noise, I cry.

**sōrōr, -ōris, subst. 3, fem.** a sister.

**sors, sortis, subst. 3, fem.** a lot, chance, fortune.

**spargo, sparsi, sparsum, verb, 3, I** scatter, I sprinkle.

**spātium, -i, subst. 2, neut., 1, space, room, distance; 2, an open space, a race-course; 3, interval, period; 4, leisure, opportunity.**

**spēciēs, -ēi, subst. 5, fem., 1, an appearance, a look; 2, ornament, splendour, beauty.**

**specto, -āvi, -ātum, verb, 1; 1, I** behold, I look at; 2, I aim at, I tend towards.

**sperno, sprēvi, sprētum, verb, 3, I** despise.

**spēro, -āvi, -ātum, verb, 1, I** hope, I look for, I expect.

**spēs, spēi, subst. 5, fem.** hope.

**spina, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** a thorn.

**splendeo, -ui, verb, 2, I** shine.

**splendōr, -ōris, subst. 3, masc.** splendour, brilliancy, magnificence.

**spōlium, -i, subst. 2, neut., generally**

*used in plur.* spoil or spoils (i. e. armour stripped from a slain enemy), plunder or booty.

**spondeo, sponendi, sponsum, verb, 2, I** promise, I pledge myself, I guarantee.

**Spūriūs, -i, subst. 2, masc.** a Roman name.

**squāleo, -ui, verb, 2, I** am filthy, I am neglected.

**squālens, -tis, part. of squaleo,** used as *adj.* filthy, neglected, squalid, unsightly.

**stābīlis, -e, adj.** steadfast, firm, enduring.

**stātio, -ōnis, subst. 3, fem.** a station, an abode, a (military) post.

**stātūā, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** an image, a statue.

**stātuo, statui, statūtum, verb, 3, I** place, I establish, I build, I fix, settle, appoint, or determine.

**stellā, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** a star, any heavenly body.

**stērīlis, -e, adj.** barren.

**sterno, strāvi, strātum, verb, 3, I** spread out, I strew, I smooth or level, I overthrow.

**stēti.** See *sto*.

**stīpēs, stīpītis, subst. 3, masc.** a log, the trunk of a tree.

**stīpūla, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** a stalk, straw, stubble.

**sto, stēti, stātum, verb, 1, I** stand, I remain.

**Stōicūs, -a, -um, adj.** Stoic (i. e. belonging to the Stoic philosophy).

**strāvi.** See *sterno*.

**strēpītūs, -ūs, subst. 4, masc.** a noise, a crash.

**strideo, strīdi, verb, 2, I** creak, hiss, or make any harsh unpleasant sound.

**stringo, strīxi, strictum, verb, 3; 1, I** draw tight, I bind; 2, I touch lightly, I graze; 3, I draw (e. g. a sword).

**stūdeo, stūdui, verb, 2, I** pursue (i. e. apply myself earnestly to), I desire, I favour, I study.

- stūdiūm**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* zeal, earnestness, study, a pursuit, good will, affection, devotion.
- stultūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* foolish, as *subst.* a fool.
- stūpeo**, -ui, *verb.* 2, I am astonished or confounded, I am struck dumb, I am benumbed, I am amazed at.
- suāvis**, -e, *adj.* sweet, pleasant, delightful.
- sūb**, *prep.* governing *accus.* and *ablat.* under, near, close upon.
- sūbitūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* sudden.
- subjiōio**, -jēci, -jectum, *verb.* 3, *compd.* of *jacio*, I place under, I substitute, I subject, I put after, I add, I bury.
- sublātus**. See *tollo*.
- sublimis**, -e, *adj.* lofty, exalted, sublime.
- submergo**, -mersi, -mersum, *verb.* 3, *compd.* of *mergo*, I dip or plunge under, I overwhelm or drown.
- subsīdiūm**, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.*, 1. military reserves, auxiliary forces; 2. support, relief, aid.
- subtrāho**, -traxi, -tractum, *verb.* 3, *compd.* of *traho*, I draw off, I withdraw, I remove.
- succēdo**, -cessi, -cessum, *verb.* 3, I go or come up to, I succeed.
- succēdo**, -cidi, -cisum, *verb.* 3, *compd.* of *caedo*, I cut off, I cut down.
- succūs**, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* juice, liquor, drink, a draught or potion.
- sūdo**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1, I sweat, I toil or labour.
- sum**, *fui*, *verb.* (*copulative*), I am, I exist, I belong.
- summā**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* the chief point, the summit, the sum total or amount.
- summūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* short for *suprēmus*, *superl.* of *superus*, highest, uppermost, greatest, last.
- sūmo**, *sumpsi*, *sumptum*, *verb.* 3, I take, I choose.
- sūpēr**, *prep.* governing *accus.* and *abl.*, also used as *adv.*, over, upon, during, concerning.
- sūpērbūs**, -a, -um, *adj.*, 1. proud, haughty; 2. (used as proper name), L. Tarquinius Superbus, Tarquin, the proud (*the last king of Rome*).
- sūpēro**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1, I surmount, I overcome, I surpass, I remain over, I survive.
- sūpērūs**, -a, -um, *adj.* (C. L. A. § 12. 3; L. P. § 36, note 4), high, upper.
- supplex**, *supplicis*, *adj.* (*like felix*), suppliant, humble, submissive.
- suppōno**, -posui, -positum, *verb.* 3, *compd.* of *pono*, I place under, I substitute.
- suprā**, *adv.* and *prep.* governing *accus.* above, over, beyond.
- sūprēmūs**. See *summus*.
- surgō**, *surrexi*, *surrectum*, *verb.* 3, *compd.* of *rego*, I rise, I spring up, I grow.
- surrīpio**, -ripui, -reptum, *verb.* 3, *compd.* of *rapio*, I take away secretly, I steal, I pilfer.
- sustīneo**, -tīnuī, -tentum, *verb.* 2, *compd.* of *teneo*, 1. I sustain, I support, I uphold; 2. I restrain; 3. I endure.
- suūs**, -a, -um, *pron. possess.* (L. P. § 38 (3) and § 145), his, her, its, or their, his own, etc.
- Syrācūsae**, -ārum, *subst.* 1, *fem.* plur. Syracuse (a celebrated city of Sicily).

## T.

- tāberna**, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* a hut, a shop, a tavern.
- tactus**. See *tango*.
- tālāria**, -iūm, *subst.* 3, *neut. plur.* (*properly neut. plur. of the adj.* *talaris*, -e, belonging to the ankles), sandals, the winged sandals of Mercury.
- tālis**, -e, *pronom. adj.* (*demonstr.*), such, of such kind.

talpa, -ae, *subst.* 1, *com.* a mole.  
 tam, *adv.* so.  
 tāmēn, *conj.* but, yet, however.  
 Tāmēsis, -is, *subst.* 3, *masc.* the river Thames.  
 tandem, *adv.* at length.  
 tango, tētiġi, *tactum*, *verb.* 3, I touch, I reach.  
 tantum, *adv.* only.  
 tardo, -āvi, -ātum, *verb.* 1, I hinder, I delay, I retard.  
 Tarquiniūs, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* Tarquin (*the name of the fifth and sixth kings of Rome*).  
 taurūs, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* a bull.  
 tectum, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* a roof, a house, shelter.  
 tēgimentum, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* a covering.  
 tēgo, *texi*, *tectum*, *verb.* 3, I cover.  
 tellūs, tellūris, *subst.* 3, *fem.* the earth.  
 telum, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* a dart, a missile, a weapon.  
 tēmēritās, -ātis, *subst.* 3, *fem.* rashness, hastiness.  
 tempestās, -ātis, *subst.* 3, *fem.*, 1. a period, a season; 2. weather; 3. a storm.  
 tempestīvūs, -a, -um, *adj.* seasonable, fitting, suitable, timely, ripe, early, in good time.  
 tempūs, tempōris, *subst.* 3, *neut.*, 1. time; 2. (*in plur.*) the temples (*of the head*).  
 tēnax, -ācis, *adj.* (*like felix*), tenacious, holding fast, firm, steadfast, obstinate.  
 tendo, tētēdi, *tentum* and *tensum*, *verb.* 3, I stretch, I aim, I strive, I go.  
 tēnēbrae, -ārum, *subst.* 1, *fem.* darkness.  
 tēneo, *tenui*, *verb.* 2, I hold, I keep, I comprehend, I occupy, or engross.  
 tēnūs, -e, *adj.* thin, slender, slight, little, delicate.  
 tēr, *adv.* thrice.

tergum, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* the back, the body, the skin, leather.  
 terni, -ae, -a, *adj.*, *num.* *distrib.* three a-piece, three.  
 tēro, trivi, tritum, *verb.* 3, I rub, I wear away, I wear out, I pass or spend (*time*).  
 terrā, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* the earth, land.  
 terreo, -ui, -itum, *verb.* 2, I frighten, I terrify.  
 terrestris, -e, *adj.* of the earth, earthly, terrestrial.  
 tertlūs, -a, -um, *adj.*, *ord.* *num.* third.  
 testā, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.* a tile, a shell, an earthen pot, urn, jar.  
 testis, -is, *subst.* 3, *com.* a witness.  
 tētiġi. See tango.  
 Thērāmēnēs, -is, *subst.* 3, *masc.* Theramenes (*an Athenian general*).  
 Thrax, Thrācis, *subst.* 3, *masc.* a Thracian.  
 Tibēris, -is, *subst.* 3, *masc.* the river Tiber.  
 tīgillum, -i, *subst.* 2, *neut.* a little beam.  
 tīmeo, -ui, *verb.* 2, I fear.  
 tīmīdūs, -a, -um, *adj.* timid, cowardly; *as subst.* a coward.  
 tīmōr, -ōris, *subst.* 3, *masc.* fear.  
 Titūs, -i, *subst.* 2, *masc.* Titus (*a Roman name*).  
 tōga, -ae, *subst.* 1, *fem.*, 1. the toga (*i. e.* outer garment of a Roman citizen in time of peace); 2. peace.  
 tōlērābilis, -e, *adj.* tolerable, endurable.  
 tollo, (*sustūli*, *sublatum*), *verb.* 3, I lift up, I raise up, I take away, I carry off.  
 tondeo, tōtondi, *tonsum*, *verb.* 2, I shear or clip, I crop or browse upon, I cull or gather (*flowers*).  
 tōtiēs, *adv.* so often.  
 tōtūs, -a, -um, *adj.* (L. P. § 34), whole, entire.  
 trādo, -didi, -ditum, *verb.* 3,



*compd. of do, I give or deliver up, I surrender, I yield, I hand down, I relate.*  
**trāho, traxi, tractum, verb, 3, I draw, I drag, I attract, I prolong, I put off or delay.**  
**transeo, -ivi or -ii, -itum, verb anom., compd. of eo, I go over, I cross.**  
**transilio, -ivi or -ui, verb, 4, I leap over.**  
**traxi.** See **traho.**  
**trēcenti, -ae, -a, adj., (num. card.) three hundred.**  
**trēpidātiō, -ōnis, subst. 3, fem. hurry, bustle, confusion.**  
**trēs, tria, adj., (num. card.) three.**  
**triginta, adj., (num. card.) thirty.**  
**tristis, -e, adj. sad, stern, harsh, miserable, disastrous.**  
**tristitia, -ae, subst. 1, fem. sadness, gloominess.**  
**Trōjā, -ae, subst. 1, fem. Troy (a city in Phrygia).**  
**truncūs, -i, subst. 2, masc. the trunk (of a tree).**  
**truncūs, -a, -um, adj. maimed, imperfect, being without (limbs, etc.).**  
**tū, pron. pers. thou.**  
**tūbā, -ae, subst. 1, fem. a trumpet.**  
**tueor, tuētus, verb, 2, dep., 1. I behold; 2. I look to, I defend, I keep in order.**  
**tūli.** See **fero.**  
**Tullius, -i, subst. 2, masc. Tullius (a Roman name).**  
**tum, adv. then (i. e. at that time; different from inde).**  
**turbā, -ae, subst. 1, fem., 1. tumult, uproar, disturbance (caused by a crowd); 2. a crowd.**  
**turbo, -āvi, -ātum, verb, 1, I disturb, I throw into confusion, I trouble, I rout.**  
**turbo, -inis, subst. 3, masc., 1. a whirlwind; 2. a whirling motion.**  
**turpis, -e, adj. base, disgraceful, ugly.**  
**turris, -is, subst. 3, fem. a tower.**

**tūtūs, -a, -um, adj. safe.**  
**tūūs, -a, -um, adj., poss. pron. thy, your.**  
**Tyrūs, -a, -um, adj. of Tyre, Tyrian.**  
**týrannūs, -i, subst. 2, masc. a tyrant.**

## U.

**ūbēr, ubēris, adj. rich, fruitful, fertile, abundant.**  
**ūbī, adv. and conj., 1. adv. where? 2. conj. where.**  
**ūbīnam, adv. where?**  
**ūdūs, -a, -um, adj. wet, moist, damp.**  
**Ūlixēs, -is, subst. 3, masc. (see L. P., p. 121), Ulysses.**  
**ulmūs, -i, subst. 2, fem. an elm.**  
**ullūs, -a, -um, adj. (L. P. § 34), any, (in the sense of quisquam, see quisquam.)**  
**ultimūs, -a, -um, adj., superl. of ultra (L. P. § 36), last, farthest.**  
**umbra, -ae, subst. 1, fem. a shadow, shade.**  
**ūnā, adv. together.**  
**unda, -ae, subst. 1, fem. water, a wave.**  
**undēcīmūs, -a, -um, adj., (ord. num.) eleventh.**  
**unīcūs, -a, -um, adj., 1. only, sole, single; 2. singular, remarkable, unique.**  
**unquam, adv. ever.**  
**ūnūs, -a, -um, adj. (L. P. § 34), one, alone.**  
**urbs, urbis, subst. 3, fem. a city.**  
**urticā, -ae, subst. 1, fem. a nettle.**  
**usūs, -ūs, subst. 4, masc. experience, familiarity, practice, use, usefulness, need.**  
**ūt, conj. how, as, that, when.**  
**ūtēr, ūtra, utrum, pronom. adj. (L. P. § 34), which of two?**  
**ūterque, ūtrāque, utrumque, pronom. adj. (L. P. § 34), both, each.**  
**ūtīlis, -e, adj. useful.**

**ūtilitās, -ātis, subst. 3, fem.** usefulness, advantage, use.  
**ūtīnam, interj.** O that!  
**ūtor, ūsus, verb. 3, dep.** I use, I enjoy, I am familiar with.  
**ūvā, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** a bunch of grapes.  
**uxōr, -ōris, subst. 3, fem.** a wife.

## V.

**vaccā, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** a cow.  
**vacūus, -a, -um, adj.** empty, free, penniless.  
**vādo, verb. 3, I go.**  
**vādum, -i, subst. 2, neut., 1.** a shoal or ford; 2. a sea.  
**vāleo, -ui, -itum, verb. 2, I am strong, I am of value, I avail.**  
**vallis, -is, subst. 3, fem.** a valley.  
**vasto, -āvi, -ātum, verb. 1, I lay waste, I devastate, I destroy.**  
**vastūs, -a, -um, adj.** vast, immense, enormous.  
**vectōr, -ōris, subst. 3, masc.** a rider, a traveller.  
**vēhēmens, -tis, adj.** vehement, violent, mighty, eager.  
**vehementēr, adv.** vehemently, eagerly.  
**veho, veki, vectum, verb. 3, I carry. In passive, I ride.**  
**vēl, conj.** or, even; *when repeated, either—or.*  
**velle.** See volo, 1.  
**vēlox, -ōcis, adj. (like felix),** swift.  
**vēlūt, conj.** even as, just as.  
**vēnātiō, -ōnis, subst. 3, fem.** hunting.  
**venātor, -ōris, subst. 3, masc.** a huntsman.  
**vēnēnum, -i, subst. 2, neut., 1.** a drug; 2. poison.  
**vēnēror, -ātus, verb. 1, dep.** I reverence, I worship.  
**vēnia, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** favour, pardon, permission.  
**vēnor, -ātus, verb. 1, dep.** I hunt.  
**vēnio, vēni, ventum, verb. 4, I come.**

**ventūs, -i, subst. 2, masc.** wind.  
**Vēnus, Vēnēris, subst. 3, fem.** Venus (*the goddess of love*).  
**vēr, vēris, subst. 3, neut.** spring.  
**verbum, -i, subst. 2, neut.** a word.  
**vergo, verb. 3, I bend, I incline, I turn.**  
**vēritās, -ātis, subst. 3, fem.** truth.  
**vērō, adv.** in truth, certainly, however.  
**verso, -āvi, -ātum, verb. 1, I turn about, I twist, I turn over (in mind), I think or meditate about; in pass. I am engaged in.**  
**versūs, ūs, subst. 4, masc., 1.** a line or row; 2. a verse.  
**vērūs, -a, -um, adj.** true, real, actual.  
**Vespāsianūs, -i, subst. 2, masc.** Vespasian (*a Roman emperor*).  
**vestēr, vestra, vestrum, adj., poss. pron.** your.  
**vestigium, -i, subst. 2, neut.** a footstep, a step, a track, a trace.  
**vestis, -is, subst. 3, fem.** a garment, a dress.  
**vēto, vetui, vetitum, verb. 1, I forbid.**  
**Vētūriūs, -i, subst. 2, masc.** Veturius (*a Roman name*).  
**vētūs, vētēris, adj. (L. P. § 35 (1) and p. 122)** ancient.  
**vētustās, -ātis, subst. 3, fem.** old age, antiquity.  
**via, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** a way, a road, a journey.  
**viātōr, -ōris, subst. 3, masc.** a traveller.  
**vicem, subst. 3, fem. defective (L. P. § 25 a), 1.** change, succession, fate; 2. place, position, duty.  
**vicēsīmūs, -a, -um, adj., (ord. num.)** twentieth.  
**vici.** See vinco.  
**victōria, -ae, subst. 1, fem.** victory.  
**victus.** See vinco.  
**victūs, -ūs, subst. 4, masc., 1.** victuals, means of living; 2. mode of living.  
**video, vidī, visum, verb. 2, I see.**  
**videor, visus, verb. 2, (passive of video, used as dep.), I seem.**

**vigeo**, -ui, *verb*, 2, I flourish, I thrive.

**vigil**, -ilis, *adj.* awake, watchful.

**vigilia**, -ae, *subst.*, 1. wakefulness, watchfulness; 2. a watch (*i. e.* division of the night).

**viginti**, *adj.*, (*card. num.*, *indecl.*) twenty.

**vilis**, -e, *adj.* cheap, common, worthless, vile.

**villīctus**, -i, *subst.*, 2, *masc.* a steward or bailiff.

**vinolum**. See **vinculum**.

**vinco**, vici, victum, *verb*, 3, I conquer.

**vinculum**, -i, or **vinolum**, *subst.*, 2, *neut.* a chain.

**vindex**, vindicis, *subst.*, 3, *com.* an avenger.

**vinēa**, -ae, *subst.*, 1, *fem.* a vineyard.

**vinum**, -i, *subst.*, 2, *neut.* wine.

**viola**, -ae, *subst.*, 1, *fem.* a violet.

**vīr**, vīri, *subst.*, 2, *masc.* a man.

**vīreo**, *verb*, 2, I am green, I flourish or blow.

**vīrēs**. See **vīs**.

**virgā**, -ae, *subst.*, 1, *fem.* a twig, a sprout, a rod, staff, or wand.

**viridis**, -e, *adj.* green.

**virilis**, -e, *adj.* manly.

**virtūs**, virtūtis, *subst.*, 3, *fem.* manliness, courage, virtue, excellence, worth.

**vīs**, *subst.*, 3, *fem.*, *def.* (L. P. § 25, 4. and a), 1. strength, force, violence; 2. *in plur.* vīres, (a.) strength, power; (b.) military forces, troops.

**visō**, visi, visum, *verb*, 3, I look at, I behold, I go to see, I visit.

**visus**. See **video**.

**vītā**, -ae, *subst.*, 1, *fem.* life.

**vītio**, -āvi, -ātum, *verb*, 1, I injure, I mar, I spoil, I offend.

**vītis**, -is, *subst.*, 3, *fem.* a vine.

**vītium**, -i, *subst.*, 2, *neut.* a fault, an imperfection, vice.

**vītūlūs**, -i, *subst.*, 2, *masc.* a calf.

**vīvo**, vixi, victum, *verb*, 3, I live.

**vix**, *adv.* hardly, scarcely, with difficulty.

**vixdum**, *adv.* scarcely, yet.

**vōcālis**, -e, *adj.* sounding, vocal, tuneful.

**vōlo** (1), volui, *verb anom.* I am willing, I wish.

**vōlo** (2), -āvi, -ātum, *verb*, 1, I fly.

**vōlūbilis**, -e, *adj.* revolving, rolling, rapid, changeable.

**vōlūcris**, -is, *subst.*, 3, *fem.* a bird.

**vōluntās**, -ātis, *subst.*, 3, *fem.* will, choice, desire, goodwill, favour.

**vōluptās**, -ātis, *subst.*, 3, *fem.* pleasure.

**vōmēr**, vōmēris, *subst.*, 3, *masc.* a ploughshare, a plough.

**vōtum**, -i, *subst.*, 2, *neut.* a vow, a prayer, a wish.

**vox**, vōcis, *subst.*, 3, *fem.* a voice, a cry, a word.

**Vulcānūs**, -i, *subst.*, 2, *masc.*, 1. Vulcan (*the god of fire*); 2. fire.

**vulgo**, *adv.* commonly.

**vulnūs**, vulnēris, *subst.*, 3, *neut.* a wound.

**vulpēs**, -is, *subst.*, 3, *fem.* a fox.

**vultūr**, vultūris, *subst.*, 3, *masc.* a vulture.

**vultūs**, -ūs, *subst.*, 4, *masc.* the countenance, the looks or expression of face, the face.

## X.

**Xēnōphōn**, -ontis, *subst.*, 3, *masc.* Xenophon. A celebrated Greek historian, philosopher, and general.

## Z.

**zōnā**, -ae, *subst.*, 1, *fem.* a girdle or zone.





November, 1878.

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